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THE

UNITED BRETHREN'S

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER,

AND

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY:

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHEN; WITH OTHER INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THAT CHURCH.

No. 11 THIRD QUARTER, 1848. Vol. IX.

1.

(*From the Periodical Accounts.*)

Brief Survey of the Missions of the Church of the Brethren for the Year 1847.

At the close of another year, we cannot look back on the Missionary work committed to our Church without feelings of humble thankfulness to the Lord for His gracious help, and for the benefits which He has conferred upon us. It has been, in many respects, a remarkable and important year, as the following survey will show:

During this whole period, the war with the Caffres has been going on in South Africa; and we have anxiously watched its progress, with especial reference to *Enon* and *Shiloh*, the stations most exposed to the inroads of this barbarous tribe. Towards the end of autumn, indeed, the women and children of the former congregation, who had taken shelter in Uitenhage, when the danger, grew imminent, were able to return home. And *Shiloh*, being the head-quarters of one division of the colonial troops, was screened from actual aggression, though several skirmishes took place, and various depredations were committed in the neighborhood. Thus this congregation, though in the very centre of warlike operations, could close the year 1846 with gratitude for diliverance from impending peril, and for the preservation of their dwelling-place, while so

many other Mission-stations were destroyed. "We have been comforted," writes Br. Bonatz "by thinking of the intercessions made for us by our Brethren and Sisters : to their prayers, I believe, principally to be ascribed, that the Lord has hitherto preserved *Shiloh* so wonderfully; for, had He, the heart-searcher, dealt with us according to our deserts, we must have perished." Meanwhile the necessary consequences of war, dearness and scarcity of provisions, disease, and troubles of every kind, were sensibly felt in both these congregations; and, though our Brethren endeavored to keep up the meetings and schools with as little interruption as possible, yet these disturbing influences, and the excitement produced by a state of warfare, could not but be injurious to the spiritual course of their flocks. On the other hand, their hearts were cheered by circumstances of an encouraging nature. The Tambookies residing at Shiloh, several hundreds in number, though but half reclaimed as yet from heathenish ignorance, instead of making common cause with their hostile countrymen, have displayed unshaken fidelity to their engagements. At *Enon*, our Brethren could once more celebrate the Lord's supper with the greater part of their people, in February last; many, who had been led into deviations during the period of tumult and excitement, having expressed sincere contrition for their faults.

In the congregations remote from the theatre of war, the return of the levies from military service, with the loss of scarcely a man, occasioned great joy. Not only did they bring with them testimonials of good conduct, but danger had driven them nearer to the Lord, and they had met together for prayer and thanksgiving from time to time during the campaign. One result of the war seems likely to be, the extension of our Missionary work, the government having invited us, when peace shall be established, to found a new settlement in British Caffraria—a district to be added to the colony. May a people still lying in thick darkness find the curse of war thus changed into a blessing! For the rest, our S. African congregations proceeded in a quiet and peaceful course. The *Training-school* at *Genadenthal* is answering its objects amidst all difficulties. In these institutions, it is not enough to furnish the mind with knowledge, but the heart must be won for the Saviour; and this nothing but the grace of God can effect. But by means of the pupils already trained in this seminary, regular schools have been established, and provision made for preaching the Gospel in several out-posts.

In Surinam our Missionary band received a reinforcement of ten persons in December, 1846. More help, however was still required, and another company of four persons are now on their way thither. The labours of our Brethren in this colony are increased by the opening of additional plantations to Christian instruction. Instead of five or six, the whole number to which they had access twenty years ago, several hundred estates are now open to them, and many of them at the pressing instances of the negroes

themselves. As these plantations lie scattered throughout the whole colony, it is impossible to visit them oftener than once a month, under the most favorable circumstances; and, too frequently, sickness interrupts the regular course of visiting. The only settled stations, besides Paramaribo, are—*Salem*, on the Upper Nickerie, where the Negroes of the whole surrounding district can assemble; *Rust-en-Werk*, at the mouth of the Commewyne, where Br. Wuensche holds schools and meetings for that and some adjoining plantations; and *Charlottenburg*, whence our Brethren visit about eighty plantations on the Commewyne and its tributary streams. The estates on the Surinam, the Saramakka, and Copename, are visited from Paramaribo. The more remote plantations on the two latter rivers have for some time enjoyed the services of the widows Srs. Voigt and Hartman, who instruct the Negro children, and care, as far as they can, for the adults. Still higher up beyond the boundaries of the colony, a wide field opens, the cultivation of which would require many labourers. The only stations in this territory, that for the Free-Negro congregation at *Bambey*, has had to be relinquished, at least for the present, by Br. and Sr. Meissner, on account of the increasing illness of the former. The congregation intend to remove to a more healthy locality, nearer the borders of the colony, which will, at the same time, give the Free-Negroes on the Sara Creek a better opportunity of hearing the Gospel.

Last spring, Br. Tank, the superintendent of this Mission, made an exploratory journey to the Free-Negro tribes on the Upper Cottica, where our Brethren laboured, a hundred years ago, amongst the Arawak Indians—a people of whom not a trace now remains in the neighbourhood. Besides the Free-Negroes recognised as such by Government, a race has sprung up, the progeny of slaves who ran away, some generations ago, from the colony. Br. Tank everywhere met with a friendly reception. Though their distrust of Europeans gives a slyness to their character, and renders them averse to the friendly offers of the Government, they manifest more confidence towards the Missionaries, with whom many of them have become acquainted on their visits to Paramaribo. Our Missionaries would be glad to establish a more complete system of Christian instruction in the schools of the Mission, than was possible during the period of slavery. Br. Crantz has visited the West Indies in the course of the summer, in order to make himself acquainted with the method pursued in those Islands, and to introduce it, as far as practicable, in Surinam. On the numerous plantations where there are no Missionaries resident, school instruction is, alas! out of the question. Only on a few of them Negroes are found who have learned to read, and who now instruct others, and read to them out of God's Word. The extension of the work in all these various directions, must involve a considerable increase of expenditure; and it is

sincerely to be wished, that the blessing of the Lord may rest, as it has hitherto done, on the temporal concerns of our Brethren in Paramaribo, by which they have thus far been able to meet the outlay.

Our Brn. John Gottlieb Herman, Bishop of the Brethren's Church, and member of the Mission-Board, and William Mallalieu, agent of the Board in London, commenced their visitation in the West Indies with the Island of *Barbadoes*, where they arrived in the middle of December. In the beginning of June, they finished their circuit with the *Danish Islands*, and, returning by way of the United States, reached England in safety in the middle of August. They investigated the working of the Mission in all its relations, and the circumstances of each particular station. It is our object to introduce uniformity in all important points into our ecclesiastical regulations, and to render them as subservient as possible to the great aim of our Missionary work. The gregations in these Islands are amongst the oldest we have; they number in all about 40,000 souls under the care of our Missionaries, whose activity embraces not only the proclamation of the Gospel, but likewise the care of individual souls, difficult as it is amongst such numbers, and the instruction of youth.

One object, which we must constantly keep in view, is gradually to enable these congregations to supply themselves with labourers from their own body, though the superintendence of European Missionaries may be needful for a longer period. The first step is the training of native assistants for the schools and for the Gospel-ministry. Such a *Training-school* has existed at *Fairfield*, in Jamaica, since 1842; and this year a similar one has been opened in Antigua, near *Cedar-hall*. We are sincerely grateful to all the benevolent friends who have assisted us in this undertaking. It has excited a lively interest amongst the Negroes, not in Antigua only, but in the other Islands also. Besides the donations expressly devoted to this object, a considerable sum could be set apart for the support of the Institution, from the extraordinary contributions which have flowed into the general fund during the past year. The school was solemnly opened, April 22nd, in the presence of the Deputation and the Missionaries from every station in the Island. A Mulatto boy, eight years of age, from St. Thomas, was the first pupil. At the end of August, the number amounted to twelve, and more were still expected. The conduct of the Institution has been intrusted to Br. Hamilton. Another object with these congregations, is to place them on a footing of self-support, that our Mission-funds may be left at liberty for the extension of the Gospel to other lands. In the British West Indies, the Negroes are placed in a condition to comply with this reasonable expectation more or less fully; and the expense of these Missions has thus been already considerably lightened.

In *Jamaica*, where the number of our stations has gradually increased to thirteen, it was deemed expedient, with the assistance of the deputation, to establish a Superintending Conference for the whole Island, as in others of our larger Missions; and Br. Wullschlaegel, warden of the Mission in Antigua, was called to Jamaica as president of this conference. The Brn. Pfeiffer and Amadeus Reinke proceeded from this Island, in May, to the Mosquito coast, near the American isthmus, in order to examine into the practicability of a Mission amongst the Indians in that quarter. They met with a very friendly reception from the native king and the British consul; and several of the Indians expressed a wish to have Missionaries among them.

In the *Danish West Indies*, the injurious consequences of the want of early religious instruction, as seen in the older members of our congregations, who have grown up under the system of slavery, make our Missionaries increasingly intent, on availing themselves of every opportunity offered them for the instruction of the rising generation. As the children are allowed to remain in the day-schools only till their eighth year, the want of Sunday or weekly schools for the elder children is pressingly felt. According to a Government regulation, the Saturday, which has for some time been a free-day to the Negroes, is to be partially devoted to this object. At *Friedensberg*, the foundation of a spacious school-house for the purpose was laid in September, 1846; and, as similar accommodation is wanted in *Friedensthal* and *Friedensfeld*, it has been resolved to erect new churches at these places, and make use of the old ones for the Sunday-school. The 18th of September was an important day for the Danish West Indies, owing to the publication, by the Governor-General von Scholten, of a royal ordinance, by virtue of which all children born from that day forwards in these Islands are declared free; and, at the end of twelve years, the whole Negro population are to be emancipated. This can hardly fail to have a beneficial influence on the Mission. The schools in *St. Thomas* and *St. Jan* are also to be opened without delay, and, like those in St. Jan, placed under the charge of our Missionaries.

In our last Report, we mentioned that the prospect of a new awakening amongst the Cherokees, in the Arkansas territory, was entertained by our Brethren who are labouring there. According to later accounts, they have celebrated some days of distinguished blessing, when many attentive hearers from the surrounding heathen frequented the meetings. Regarding a baptismal solemnity, Br. D. Z. Schmidt, of *Canaan*, writes: "It was a solemn moment, the most joyful that I have witnessed here, and which even now calls forth tears of humble gratitude. A blessed harvest seems to be preparing. The change which has taken place among the heathen Cherokees within the year astonishes us. Formerly, not one of them came near our meetings;

now they are numerously attended by devout hearers." Shortly after, however, both Br. Schmidt and Br. Bischof, of New Springplace, were called to pass through a season of severe trial, both of them losing their partners after a short illness, and being left alone at their solitary posts, each with an infant child. Yet the Lord powerfully strengthened them, and enabled them to rejoice in the prosperity of the work committed to their instrumentality. They will, ere this, have received an addition to their number. The station amongst the DELAWARE Indians at *Westfield*, in Missouri, has, for some time back, suffered severely from inundations and malignant fevers, and, we fear, will have to be given up. In this case, the Indians will probably return to New-Fairfield, in Upper Canada, from whence they emigrated.

Our northern Missions in LABRADOR and GREENLAND have gone on in an undisturbed course. In temporals, they experienced the gracious help of their heavenly Father, so that none suffered want. In *Greenland*, the winter was unprecedentedly mild; in *Labrador*, on the contrary, it was more severe. The spiritual course of the congregations was, likewise upon the whole, pleasing and encouraging. Not a few, who had deviated from the narrow path, had been brought to reflection and genuine contrition. The service of the Greenland congregations is rendered difficult, not only by the universal dispersion of their members in summer, in quest of their subsistence, but also by a regulation of the Danish Government, which obliges a number of families from each congregation, to continue to reside at the out-places. Our Brethren seek to meet the evil by stationing a Greenland assistant, if possible, at each place, to instruct the young and watch over the adults. The season had, in general, been healthy, both in Labrador and Greenland. Our Missionaries express their gratitude for the sympathy manifested in their well-being in various quarters, by a number of useful presents.

The number of our Mission-stations at the end of this year amounts to 62; they are served by 288 Brethren and Sisters. Six have been called home to the Lord in the course of the year, 10 have retired, on account of age and infirmity, and 22 have been called into the service. No new Mission has been commenced, but, as already intimated, some are in prospect. We have several times been invited to make a trial in Australia, where many a faithful Missionary of other societies has laboured in vain. There is, indeed, no restraint to the Lord, when His hour comes, to save by many or by few; but no deliberate plan has yet been formed. Our Missionary work will form one important subject of consideration at the approaching Synod.

Our annual expenditure, which can he met only by the contributions of our Brethren and Sisters and Friends, is unavoidably great, notwithstanding all possible economy, seconded by the blessing which the Lord lays on the business carried on in sever-

al of our Mission-stations. We return our liveliest thanks to all our dear benefactors, known and unknown, for their willing co-operation. We have exerted ourselves to impress our congregations gathered from the heathen with a sense of the obligation under which they lie, in return for the benefits conferred on them, not only to contribute, according to their ability, to the support of the work amongst themselves, but to assist in its advancement amongst others also. These representations have met with a response in many a breast, and small Missionary associations have been formed at several of our stations.

We earnestly commend the work intrusted to us, to the continued sympathy and prayers of all to whom the extension of Christ's kingdom is dear. We deeply feel how much we need their prayers. We know how defective a work it is. It can be carried on only by feeble instruments, by sinful men; and the power of sin and Satan is busy also in the congregations amongst whom they labour. Great patience is, therefore, needful; in the field of Missions, also, the tares grow everywhere amongst the wheat. Amidst the feeling of their weakness, our Missionaries are sustained by the strength of the Lord, which is made perfect in weakness. But they likewise find great comfort in the prayers of their fellow-Christians, and the assurance that they are borne up by the spirit of the Christian churches at home. And we, too, to whom the direction of the whole is intrusted, feel the same need, and are strengthened by the same assurance, and rejoice in our fellowship of spirit with so many worthy servants of the Lord, whom He has called and fitted for similar activity. May He prosper His work in every place, and give us, too, the grace, to be found faithful servants in the portion of His great vineyard which has been committed to us. We are all labouring for the same cause, and serving the same Lord.

THE MISSION DEPARTMENT, in the Elders' Conference of the Unity.

AT BERTHELSDORF, near HERRNHUT,
Nov. 25th, 1847.

II. GREENLAND.

Letter from Br. J. M. Ihrer to the Nazareth Female Miss. Society.

Fredericksthal, Aug. 1st, 1847.

To the Female Miss. Society at Nazareth.

Beloved Sisters in the Lord,

Your kind letter of the 28th of May, 1845, containing the welcome announcement that your society had made a donation of ten

dollars for the benefit of the indigent widows and orphans of our congregation, we had the great pleasure of receiving during the course of the last summer already. Very soon, however, after the receipt of this and our other letters, we were surrounded by such immense masses of drift-ice, that we were cut off from all communication with the ship and all the rest of the world. In consequence of this, which is by the way, no unusual occurrence at this place, we have got behind hand most sadly with our correspondence. We therefore, beg you kindly to excuse our long delay in answering your letter, and in returning our thanks in the name of our Greenlanders, for your generous gift. The word of our Lord: "What ye have done unto one of the least of these &c."—when taken in a literal sense, can certainly nowhere be more justly applied than to our poor widows and orphans here in Greenland. They are certainly to be counted among the least ones of the Lord. We have therefore received the announcement of your donation with unmingled joy, and sincerely pray, that the Lord may graciously receive this your gift as a sacrifice of love offered unto him, and that he may shower down upon these kind benefactors of our people the richest blessings and gifts out of his inexhaustable treasures of mercy and grace.

Actuated by the same feelings which prompted you to make this donation, arrangements had already been made here in our mission congregations, to assist, whenever it becomes necessary, the needy and indigent of our various places. This we are enabled to do by having access to the supplies of the well known "Elias-cad." Thus, for instance, each one of our congregation receives every year on the day of their choir-festival, a large roll of tobacco and a piece of white woolen ribbon. The tobacco they do not receive for their own consumption, but they use it instead of money, and exchange it for such necessaries of life as they most need. The ribbon is worn by the females as the distinguishing mark of the choir or division to which they belong. This they do not however, wear in a cap, as is done by our German sisters, but like there, each choir has its peculiar colours of ribbon, which is worn around their jet black hair which is gathered into a thick knot on the back of the head. Besides this, furs are also provided to clothe orphans and other poor children comfortably. The sick are supplied with suitable and better food, than they can procure themselves. This is done, partly in order to tempt them to take medicine, for which the whole nation has an inveterate aversion; and partly, in order to be able to regulate their diet which is also a difficult matter with the natives. When the father of a family is taken sick, and has no son who can supply his place, or, in general, when their pursuits for subsistence upon the sea are cut off, then there occur numberless and frequent instances of distress and want; and if the means of their countrymen are then not sufficient, they come to us and look for aid and

succour at our hands. In such cases we are enabled to come to their relief by the help of the donations sent to us for this purpose. In order to be constantly prepared for such cases of distress, we are always very careful to lay up a sufficient supply of dried fish and the flesh of seals.

During the last year our Greenlanders employed unusually prosperous times as regards their temporal affairs, as the Lord blessed their pursuits most abundantly. We had scarcely any winter at all, and therefore they could not constantly gain the open sea and follow the chase of seals and other animals. None of the natives could recollect an equally mild winter. From the middle of November until Easter we had many more mild than cold days; only once, during the first days of the year, did the thermometer fall as low as 5° Fahr. We had, indeed, a good deal of snow, but it always melted away very soon. And here with us, it is something much more remarkable, to see the country free from snow and ice in *winter*, than to behold, in the midst of our hottest summer, the hills and mountains around us covered with newly fallen snow, as is for instance the case at the present moment. In the week following Penticost, it seemed as if winter would set in seriously, but, notwithstanding several severe snowstorms, the weather again moderated. At the present time the grounds around our European dwellings, and also those surrounding the huts of the Greenlanders, present quite a promising appearance, and on the whole, our establishment at this place is situated very prettily for Greenland. The only drawback is, that we are exposed to very frequent and severe storms from the south, which is owing to the peculiar formation of the mountains around us.

Since our people have recovered from an epidemic disease of a cutaneous character, which prevailed among them during the beginning of the past winter, they have enjoyed very good health, and the same can be said of our whole Mission-family, whom the Lord has continued to bless and to afford health and strength for the performance of their duties.

In spiritual matters our gracious Lord has also vouchsafed His blessing, so that the seed of His divine word of salvation took root in the hearts of many, and grew up to bear precious fruit for eternity. The people among whom we have been called to labour, are very much like children, and frequently alas! like ill behaved ones, who require to be constantly reminded and guided; and as they are by nature but little inclined to reflection upon any subjects, and least of all upon spiritual matters, the work of godliness and sanctification can progress but slowly among them. Here at our place we have an opportunity once every year of coming in contact with numerous companies of heathen Greenlanders, who come into our neighborhood for the sake of traffic. On such occasions we always make it our special duty to cast forth the net of the gospel among them, in the name of our Lord and

Master, in order, if possible, to draw them unto Him, the friend and lover of their souls. Our labour has been graciously blessed, so that during the last year, five persons from the heathen were baptized and admitted into our Church communion. The total number of souls under our care at this place is 449 ; of these 190 are communicants and 14 are still unbaptized. All these souls and ourselves included, we commend to the continued remembrance of your society and beg you not to forget us in your prayers before the throne of grace.

United with you in the same communion to serve the Lord our Saviour faithfully, until we shall see him face to face, we remain your faithful fellow-servants in the Lord

The Mission-family of Fredericksthal
and in their name

J. M. IHRER.

III.

LABRADOR.

Extracts of Private Correspondence from the Periodical Accounts.

From NAIN.

"Our official letter announces the transmission to you of the manuscript version of the prophetic scriptures of the Old Testament in the Esquimaux language, in the confident hope, that the publication of it will be kindly undertaken by the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In revising this work, for which we are chiefly indebted to our late dear colleague, Br. Morhardt, we have not failed to make use of such helps as we had at our command, principally the authorized English version, and several German translations, besides that of Dr. Luther: nor have the difficulties with which we had to contend been diminished, by discovering, as was often the case, how widely the learned differed from each other in the interpretation of the obscurer passages. The book of Proverbs is translated, but not yet ready for publication.

"In how far there is any truth in the idea of the Esquimaux, that the Indians have hostile intentions towards them, it is difficult for me to say. The former attribute to the latter an intention of cutting their fishing-nets, stealing their food, &c., and are certainly in great fear of them. This fear was a good deal increased by the report of a heathen Esquimaux, named Anneraitsiak, who stated that the Indians had nearly killed him, and that his life was spared merely by his saying who he was ; for the Indians declare, that it is their intention only to kill such Esquimaux as have been baptized, but no longer reside with the believers. This lying story had certainly an effect upon the Esquimaux Noah, who for-

sook us last winter, and went to the settlers in David's Inlet, since he returned to Hopedale in spring. Some of our people seem actually to believe, that the Indians have a commission from us, to make away with such Esquimaux as wander out of their fold.

"In answer to your inquiry, I beg to state, that, at all our settlements in Labrador, there are services in the chapel at least five times in the week, in addition to our daily family worship, even in summer, when but three or four Esquimaux remain with us. On the Lord's day, there are, at least, two public services.

"JOHN LUNDBERG."

"The various occupations of a temporal kind in which I have had to engage since my arrival in this country, have proved, I am glad to say, rather pleasant than burdensome. The performance of these duties, though occasionally productive of inconvenience or fatigue, helps to beguile the time which we are called to spend on this dreary and remote coast. The repair of our various wooden buildings occupies many an hour of our short summer and autumn; and herein we have but little assistance from the Esquimaux, who are glad to exchange any kind of labour in which they may be temporarily engaged for the seal-hunt, as soon as the weather becomes favourable for it. The rapid decay of wooden edifices in this country is probably owing to the keenness and violence of the winds which prevail.

"You say truly, that the Lord has servants, and followers also, among this people. I must confess that my expectations on this head have been exceeded by what I have observed and experienced of the grace of God prevailing among them—a result to which the evident emotion among our people during the past winter has probably contributed.

"In my school-labours I have had great pleasure, however little qualified I felt for the right discharge of them. The eagerness of the children to learn was great, and evident traces of the work of the Spirit of God upon their hearts were not wanting. A little girl, named Sabina, being unable to learn the lesson which was set her, though she generally said her lessons without fault, told her distress to her mother before she went to bed. The next morning, she said to her mother in a joyful tone—'Now I know my lesson perfectly.' On her mother inquiring how she had learnt it, she answered—'I prayed to our Saviour that *He* would teach it me, and He has done it.'

"Two little boys, who had given me much pleasure at school, on being asked, if they would endeavour to live according to the mind of Jesus, and give themselves to Him as His property, answered readily—'We wish to do so, but we are very weak.' 'Do you ever pray to Jesus?' said I. They replied—'When we are quite alone, we go away from the houses, and unite in prayer to

the Lord.' 'And for what do you pray?' 'That we may be preserved from temptation.' Such occurrences cheer our spirits and encourage us in our work.

"F. ELSNER."

From HOPEDALE

"OUR voyage, as you will have heard, was a tedious one, and not unattended with danger. On the 11th of July, we saw the first icebergs; and on the 13th when we were yet 200 English miles from land we came suddenly into the midst of the ice, with which we had to contend more or less during the remainder of our voyage. As we had much foggy weather, we found it impossible to avoid frequent collision with the ice-masses, which sometimes struck the ship's sides so violently, that it was wonderful how it escaped serious injury. The hand of the Lord was, however, evidently stretched out for our protection; and He gave His angels charge concerning us and our little bark.

"The ice-fields that we first encountered extended to a distance of sixty miles, but were so loosely packed, that we tracked our way through them without much difficulty; but those with which we afterwards come in contact, and which were full eighty miles in width, presented a much firmer barrier against our progress.

While struggling with these formidable assailants, there was little rest or quiet to be obtained either by night or by day; and we were, therefore, most, thankful, when we at length came in sight of land, and anchored in this harbour, on the 31st of July. During the last two days of our voyage, such a warm wind blew from the land, that we might have fancied ourselves in the West Indies rather than on the coast of Labrador. Here, at Hopedale, I feel quite at home, and am well pleased to be called to the service of this congregation. The pretty larch and pine trees, which grow in and about the gardens, add much to the pleasant aspect of the settlement, which altogether exceeds my expectations, both as to to situation and general appearance.

"*FERD. KRUTH.*"

"Among the attendants at our Passion-week and Easter services, were several Esquimaux from the south, who had formerly belonged to us, and a man and his wife, the former a half-European, who paid us frequent visits during the whole of the year. Upon the latter the word of God seemed to have made a deep impression. The same may be observed of a woman aud her two daughters, who gladly accepted some tracts that we gave them. Our Esquimaux, who are always pleased when strangers visit the place, accompanied the latter party on their return for a considerable distance, and assisted them to draw their sledge. They seemed much impressed, and we trust usefully, by the eagerness to hear the Gospel shewn by these poor people.

"*C. Barsoc.*"

"The plants and young trees sent us by our kind friend, Mr. L., we have planted in our garden in a sheltered spot, and done all we could to promote their growth. Some, I am sorry to say, are dead, and others look sickly, but the remainder, though they grow but little, are still healthy in appearance.

" Our organ is now so far finished, that we use it in our various services; its tone is rather too weak for the place; and we should be very thankful for the addition of a couple of stops, which would enable it better to support the singing of our congregation.

"*F. Andreae.*"

From OKKAK.

"Having reached my sixty-third year, and the thirty-third of my service in Labrador, you may easily believe, that I begin to feel some failure of mental and bodily power. I find my health sensibly affected by the great and sudden variations of the temperature to which we are exposed, and which amount sometimes to 18 degrees of Fahrenheit in a single hour.

" Last winter, besides caring for the Infant-school, I devoted some time to the instruction of several adult heathen, who came to us from the north. One of these, a man in the prime of life appeared sincerely desirous to be converted, and took great pains to learn to read the word of God. Perhaps he may advance so far in the course of another winter's instruction. But I was never so deeply impressed with the extreme stupidity of these people in their heathenish state, and of their utter insensibility to religious or moral truth, as during my attempts to instruct this poor stranger.

" At a meeting held on the festival of the Epiphany, at which we delivered the salutations of our elders & congregations at home to our Esquimaux flocks, our native assistant, Benjamin, rose, and expressed, in a very feeling manner, his gratitude for the benefits conferred on himself and his people, and his fear that too good an opinion was entertained concerning them by their Brethren across the great water. He owned that there were many things among them of which they had reason to be ashamed. Besides our two national assistants, Benjamin and Boaz, we have four chapel servants, who are of great use to us, and an edification to their countrymen. There are also six Esquimaux Sisters, who are very useful among those of their own sex.

" *G. F. Knauss.*"

"You may easily believe, that all your communications concerning the state of things in Livonia have proved very interesting to me, who am myself a native of that country.

Whether, or to what extent, the Lord may still be pleased to

make use of our Brethren for the propagation of His Gospel in that professedly Christian land, is a question which our short-sightedness does not permit us to answer. Meanwhile we cannot help deploring the encroachments of the Greek church upon the Protestant population, and feeling for the trying circumstances of those who are in duty bound to resist them to the utmost. That too many of them have acted in an oppressive manner towards our Brethren and their work, is a consideration which does not make us indifferent to the difficulties with which they have now to contend. My brother informs me, that one of the clergy in his neighborhood has earnestly besought the assistance of our Brethren, having ascertained that in those districts, in which their labours had experienced no interruption, but few instances of proselytism had taken place.

"During the past year we had not a few cheering evidences, of the power of the word of God on the hearts of these naturally dull and stupid people. One man seemed truly awakened to a sense of his lost condition, and manifested true repentance for the sins he had committed. Of others, also, we had good hopes, though well aware of their natural instability of character.

"In the autumn of last year we had much sickness in our family,— my dear wife and our daughter Augusta having been to the very brink of the grave, but raised up again by the wonder-working hand of the Lord, almost without the aid of medicines. In April, I paid a short visit at Hebron with Br. Miertsching; but, though well pleased to see once again many old friends, and the buildings which I had helped to erect, I felt quite satisfied to have my home in a somewhat more sheltered spot. I also paid a visit to one of our fishing-stations, about twenty miles from this place; the wind was cutting, the cold severe, (15 degrees under zero of Fahrenheit), and the dogs wild, so that our sledge was twice upset. As soon as my driver saw me sprawling in the snow, he each time cried out, 'Are you hurt?' and, on my answering in the negative, he exclaimed, 'Nakudlarpok!'—'that is thankworthy.

"*A. Freytag.*"

From Hebron.

"The last winter we had many visits of Northlanders, also of a goodly company from the Ungava district, who came to us in four sledges, and expected to be a year away from home. Since the Europeans have quitted the shores of the bay, these people are more disposed to frequent this place. From Saeglek we had also visitors, but none of them seem to have ears for the Gospel-message. Next winter, if the Lord will, I intend to pay a visit to that place. If any good is to be done to these poor people, it must be, apparently, by means of conversation; they seem to profit little by attendance at public services.

"*Jona. Mentzel.*"

"The last winter proved a very severe one; the cold was intense, and the snow unusually abundant. It lay fourteen feet deep, both in front and the rear of our dwelling, and we had hard work to remove it.

" In the month of April, I paid a visit to the Esquimaux at Saeglek, in company with Br. Shoett, and met with a very friendly reception from them. They immediately built a snow-house for us, roomy enough to allow of our meeting with any company who chose to call upon us. By this means, and also by visits paid to them in their houses, we had opportunities afforded us of making known to them the Gospel-message, and intreating them to be reconciled to God through Jesus Christ. They listened patiently; but when we represented to them their lost and sinful state they had many excuses for themselves to offer, and seemed inclined to put off the day of repentance and conversion. With the Lord, however, all things are possible; and we earnestly hope and pray, that the time of visitation for these poor benighted people may not be far distant. Our journey home was rendered very tedious and toilsome, owing to frequent storms of snow; yet the Lord protected us and we reached Hebron in safety.

[*To be continued*] " J. C. Beck."

IV.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Diary of Genadendal, for the Year 1846.

(Concluded)

On *Sunday, September 6th,* we celebrated the festival of the married people. The consideration that no fewer than 169 wives were in anxiety about their husbands, who were exposed to the fatigues and dangers of the campaign, made us the more fervent in prayer to the Lord, that He would give our absent brethren a share in the blessings of the Lord was felt most sensibly. The day was closed with a refreshing enjoyment of the Lord's Supper.

On the 24*th,* Mr. Bourne, the agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, called on us, in company of Mr. Steedman, a merchant at Cape Town. He has been some months in the country, and has in that time sold and distributed 12,000 Bibles and New Testaments. [For an account of the information of a Bible Association at Genadendal, see Br. Suhl's letter, Periodical Accounts Vol. XVIII., p. 89.]

Oct. 13*th.*—Nathaniel Ram departed, one of the few genuine Hottentots residing here. He said of himself: "I am too bad a man. I was one of the first inhabitants of Genadendal, and was

baptized long before the church was built. But I have been thrice unfaithful, and have withdrawn myself ; yet the Lord followed me, and brought me back again, and now I will not leave him. What shall I say? I have done very wrong, and I beg my Saviour to forgive me all for His death's sake ; and I feel that He does forgive me. He will save me in mercy, for merit I have none."

In the middle of the month, those of our people who had gone with the Burgher-force as wagoners, came home glad and thankful for their safe return. With the exception of the two already mentioned, as killed by the Caffres, they had all been preserved safe, and with some of the number had been on the expedition into Kreli's territory. They brought a good testimony from Commandant Linde, under whom they served.

31*st*.—The Rev. Mr. Philip, son of Dr.Philip, the Superintendant of the London Missionary Society in South Africa, called on us to look at our Training-School, as he has been commissioned to establish a similar one in the Hankey district, for the children of Missionaries and natives intended for school-service.

Nov. 1*st*.—On holding the speaking with our communicants, preparatory to the Holy Communion, those who had just returned from the scene of warfare, spoke of the manner in which they had been driven to prayer by the dangers that surrounded them. Thus one of them said: "Here one easily forgets to pray ; but when one hears the balls whistling by one's head, and never knows, on lying down at night, whether it may not be the last, one will not forget it. May I be enabled to keep the promises which I now feel on being restored in safety to my wife and family." Another remarked : " I have seen and experienced much, but especially, that the Lord is a helper when we call upon Him."

On the 8*th*, the Rev. Mr. Elwes, of the Church Missionary Society at Madras, paid us a visit, and stayed with us till the 14th. He left a donation for the Missions. This was a second visit, as he was here some years ago with a party of East Indian gentlemen. These visits have of late become much less frequent, and will probably cease altogether, as the passage to England by the Red Sea may now be made in half the time of a voyage to the Cape. This will be a considerable loss to Cape-Town and the neighborhood. Our schools, too, and our poor, have had many handsome presents from these visitors ; and we formed many an interesting acquaintance with the children of God on these occasions.

On the 29*th*, the single brother, Adolf Witboy, a communicant, was released from lingering illness. He had been delicate from his childhood, and was confined to bed for a year by a complication of disorders, till at last a decline carried him off. Under the severest pains he found rich consolation and refreshment for his soul in looking unto Jesus. He repeatedly expressed the gratitude he felt to his departed parents, for the faithfulness with which they had directed him to the Saviour in his early days.

There are, alas! too many parents who neglect this important duty, as, on the other hand, few children remember the gratitude which they owe to their parents for their cares and anxieties, considering the outward services which they may render them, when grown up, a sufficient discharge of the obligation.

December.—A large proportion of our people were absent at the Christmas celebration, many of our farmers with whom they are at work keeping no holiday at this season, and our church was far from being filled, though many of our neighbors attended both on Christmas-Eve and Christmas-Day. It is to be regretted, that this festival falls just at the busiest time of the year. We had this year a peculiarly blessed celebration of it. Amongst our visitors, was the Rev. Mr. Knobel of Caledon, who preached a very edifying sermon on 1 John iv. 19.

Most of our members were with us at the conclusion of the year, the harvest being for the most part finished. Many families from the neighborhood also joined us at our solemn meetings.

On a retrospect of the past year, we found abundant cause for gratitude to the Lord, for His mercy both in temporals and spirituals. Upwards of 300 of our brethren have been absent already eight months on military service; yet though they have been engaged in many hazardous expeditions, in which the most dangerous post was usually assigned them, only two have been killed and one wounded, who is since recovered. We also gratefully acknowledge the spiritual benefit which has resulted to our people from this trying visitation. We trace it in our families at home, and our absent brethren give assurances to the same effect in their letters. They are more frequent and earnest in prayer, and live nearer to the Lord. Their families have latterly received an allowance from Government, and before that time the poorest were relieved from our Mission-fund.

We would still notice, that the year has been a remarkably healthy one, only fifty-four deaths having occurred; while, for several preceding years, the number has never been under seventy.

The congregation at Genadendal consisted, at the close of the year 1846, of 864 communicants; 491 baptized adults; 786 baptized children; and 226 candidates for baptism; besides 428 new people, and 42 excluded. Total 2837—71 more than last year.

C. L. Teutsch, F. W. Kuehn, D. W. Suhl,
C. R. Koelbing, P. H. Brauer, F. T. Heinrich
C. G. Somderman,

Extract of the Diary of Enon, *for the Year* 1846.

On the evening of *January 5th* we had the joy to welcome Br. and Sr. Klinghardt. They were introduced to the congregation

the following evening, and commended to the Lord for their service among us.

On the 12*th*, Charles Jonas, who had arrived with them from *Hout-kloof*, was introduced to the school-children as their future teacher.

February 8*th*.—We were alarmed by the report, that the Caffres had risen, and were about to invade the colony.

On the 12*th* we received a letter from the Civil commissioner, directing us to send out our daily patrols, and keep a strict look-out.

March 24*th*.—We learned from official letters, that war was inevitable, and might soon be expected to break out. We saw ourselves, therefore, obliged to make preparations for defence, and our peaceful little place was soon converted into a comfortless camp.

April 5*th*.—Br. Schopman went over to Uitenhage, to consult with Mr. Von Riet, the civil commissioner, on what was best for us to do. He strongly advised our sending away the women and cattle; but on the difficulties connected with such a flight being represented to him, he replied, "Remain together, then at least for the present. Government have sent such and such troops to guard the frontier; should the Caffres break through them, Uitenhage will not be more secure than Enon."

Br. Schopman returned home on the 6*th*, and we began that evening the solemn meetings of the Passion-Week, with prayer and supplication for the blessing of the Lord. Many hearts, we trust, derived new spiritual benefit from the contemplation of His sufferings and death. The Holy Communion, however on *Maundy-Thursday*, was omitted, the minds of our people being in a state of too great excitement and anxiety for its due celebration.

May 6*th*.—A Caffre inhabitant of our place warned us to flee with our cattle as soon as possible, as the enemy was nearer than we thought. A fire was seen the same evening above the *Sundays River*, which seemed to indicate a Caffre encampment. We resolved, in consequence, to go to Uitenhage on the morrow, and endeavour to hire a safer pasture-ground for our cattle. Indeed, we should have had to go thither at all events, to purchase flour, Government having assigned us the charge of providing food for our whole congregation. The men received 1½lb. of meat and 1 lb. of bread per day; the women half as much, and the children half of that again.

At 9 a.m., on the 7*th*, a patrol arrived from Commando Kraal, who urged us to set out immediately. They advised us to go round by Commando Kraal, as they feared that the direct road to Uitenhage was no longer safe. We followed their advice, and arrived the same evening at that post, where we found all on the alert, in hourly expectation of an attack from the Caffres.

Early on the 8*th* two horsemen from Enon brought word that some Caffres had been seen lurking about in the place during the night, which had excited no small alarm. We sent them back

with directions to collect the cattle, and bring the whole to Uitenhage. Along with them we sent an escort of twelve armed men, whom we had brought with us from Enon; and having received a similar escort from Commando Kraal we reached Uitenhage late at night. Here we learned the extent of the devastation committed by the Caffres, especially in the province of Albany, all the cattle having been swept away, and the corn-stacks and houses burned. One band had penetrated along the *Sundays* River to the neighborhood of Uitenhage; a second had posted itself on the *Zuurberg* Mountains; and a third at Port Elizabeth. The small posts, scattered through the Colony, were so weakly garrisoned, that, far from being able to oppose any effectual resistance to these inroads, it was all they could do to defend themselves. In this melancholy posture of affairs, we concluded to stay at Uitenhage, till the forces expected from Cape Town should arrive. We hired a small cottage for some months, and after many inquiries, met with a suitable place for our cattle, at Sandfontyn, a league from Uitenhage, for which we agreed to pay £3 15*s.* per month.

On the 16*th*, our numerous herd of cattle arrived from Enon, with the women and children; and we were thankful to be able to find them lodging at Sandfontyn, partly in the buildings already existing, and partly in temporary huts run up for the occasion.

We formed a very pleasing acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Merrington, Missionary of the London Society at Uitenhage, who invited Br. Schopman to preach in the Mission-chapel, while Br. Klinghardt officiated at Sandfontyn.

On the 26*th*, we heard from Enon, that all the mountain-glens in the neighborhood were occupied by the Caffres.

The 28*th* was kept as a general fast-day throughout the Colony.

June 5*th*.—Commandant Linde arrived, with the body of Genadendal and Elim Hottentots. They immediately hastened to salute us, and we were no less glad to see them, many of them having been our pupils, when we had charge of the school at Genadendal, from 1832 to 1842. The question, "*Kent myn Heer my?*" (Do you know me!) seemed to have no end. In the evening, we held a meeting before our door, in which we thanked the Lord for his past preservation of them, and commended them to His Almighty hands for the future. They returned in military order, singing hymns, to their camp.

On the 7*th*, Mr. Merrington kindly gave up his Church in the afternoon for the use of our soldiers, with whom we held our usual Sunday's Service. They filled the whole body of the church, leaving only the gallery for the ordinary congregation.

On the 10*th*, the Swellendam Commando, including the Hottentot soldiers, left Uitenhage. During the five days of their stay here, we devoted ourselves entirely to them, from early in the morning till late at night. We rejoiced to find them, for the most part, honest, sincere, and modest men, having, at the same time,

a love for the Saviour in their hearts. Scarcely an evening passed, without their gathering before our door, and our evening worship in the still moonlight, enlivened by their harmonious singing, was an edification to many of the inhabitants.

On the 14*th*, Br. Schopman preached at Sandfontyn. When we had retired to rest, a cow-herd came in great haste from that place, with intelligence that the Caffres had carried off all our cattle. We lost no time in repairing to the Civil Commissioner, who gave us an order to Commandant Du Toit, requesting him to pursue the plunderers immediately with 100 men. The Commandant, who was encamped half-way between Uitenhage and Sandfontyn, immediately gave orders for his men to saddle their horses, and they were on their way by midnight. Meanwhile, Mr. Von Riet had likewise given a similar order to the Uitenhage Commando, who followed in another hour.

Next morning we repaired to Sandfontyn, where things looked miserable enough. The Caffres had left scarcely a hoof behind. A few calves were bleating for their mothers, and one or two old cows bellowing for their calves, which had been carried off. We returned, depressed indeed, but not without hope, that the Lord would send us help in answer to our prayers. In the evening, the Uitenhage troop came back, having overtaken the Caffres on the *Sunday-river*, and recovered after a severe engagement, in which ten Caffres and one of the Worcester burghers fell. Grieved, as we were, for this loss of life, we returned our sincere thanks to the Lord for the restoration of our cattle.

On the 17*th*, we sent for all the women and children to Uitenhage, as they were no longer safe at Sandfontyn from the balls and assagays of the Caffres. Next day, all were busy in arranging their new dwellings. Some slept under their wagons, others made booths among the aloe bushes, fixing poles in the ground, and fastening mats over them, while others made themselves huts of green branches of trees. The whole business was finished before night.

July 8*th*.—We received intelligence of a second battle in the neigborhood of Enon, in which three of our people were wounded, one of whom died soon after. On a misty morning, June 30th, when our small herd of cattle left behind had been turned out to graze, a band of Caffres sprang out of the thicket, and drove them all off. Our people having procured a reinforcement of 13 men from the nearest military post, followed their track next morning, and came up with them by the side of a mountain-stream in a narrow kloof. Here they boldly attacked the robbers, and fought with them till evening drew on. Superior numbers, however, at length compelled them to desist from the unequal contest, and retire with their wounded. Christian Samson, the dying man, is said to have prayed incessantly to the Lord for mercy, till he breathed his last.

As the main danger was now over, we thought seriously of returning to Enon, and on the afternoon of the 19*th* Br. and Sr. Schopman and most of the women and children set out from Uitenhage with three wagons, and a guard of 20 men. Halting the first night at Sandfontyn, and the second at Commando Kraal the caravan reached Enon safely on the evening of the third day.

On the 26*th*, we were not a little surprised to hear that yesterday evening a patrol of our people, some 30 in number, had set out intending to be away the whole day. After being so long deprived of public worship, one would have thought, they would be thankful to spend the Sunday in a Christian manner. The war makes havoc with everything, in spirituals as well as temporals.

August 19*th*.—We had the pleasure to welcome home Br. and Sr. Klinghardt. A number of women and children came with them. The cattle we shall leave for some weeks at Sandfontyn.

On the 22*nd*, a bright beacon fire of the Caffres was seen on the Zuurberg Mountains.

Sunday, the 23*rd*.—The Caffres attacked and plundered a number of wagons, not far from our place. The same day they murdered the cow-herd of a farmer in the open field, and carried off his cattle.

September 7*th*.—The last band of women and children arrived from Sandfontyn, with the cattle of the congregation. Our hearts ached to see the thinning which had taken place in our goodly herd of cows and calves. Out of 150 head belonging to the settlement, only 72 returned. Of the rest, some had been stolen by the Caffres, but the greater part had died in consequence of the drought.

On the 9*th* and 10*th*, we were busy in distributing amongst our people the contents of a chest of clothes, sent us by the Relief Committee at Cape-Town through the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Uitenhage. They were intended for our children and aged people, of whom 108 were thus supplied with under or outer garments, for which they expressed their joy and gratitude.

27*th*.—We were constrained to omit the celebration of the Lord's Supper, so many of our congregation having fallen into transgressions of one kind or other, during the late unsettled times.

October 2*nd*.—A patrol, which had been sent out to reconnoitre amongst the mountains, reported, that they had searched the deepest and narrowest defiles, without meeting with any Caffres, though they saw traces of their former encampments everywhere. In one of the most inaccessable of these mountain gorges, called the *Battle-Chamber*, because it was their chief rendezvous, they found many large fire places round which the bones and skulls of slaughtered oxen were strewn in heaps. Everything indicated that their numbers had been very great. What reason have we to thank the Lord, who alone prevented these barbarians from burning and

destroying our place, and putting to death its slender garrison of only 50 men!

On the 6*th*, the Lord granted us a copious rain. The fields are now green with fresh grass; the orange-trees are white with fragrant blossoms, and Witte Revier is beginning to flow.

The congregation at Enon consisted, at the close of 1846, of 92 communicants, 39 candidates for the Holy Communion, 37 baptized adults, and 128 children: total, 296. Besides 30 new people and candidates for baptism, 12 excluded, and 30 Caffres: in all, 398.

H. B. Schopman.
C. F. W. Klinghardt.

Extract of a Letter from Br. J. R. Koelbing.

"Dear Brother, Genadendal. *Oct.* 26, 1847.

"Since I wrote last we had a short visit from our colonial secretary, Mr. Montague; he arrived late in the evening, June 12th and continued his journey the following day. He addressed our people regarding the plan proposed by Government of forming settlements in British Caffraria, and establishing military colonies, by grants of land to volunteers on very favorable conditions; myself acting as interpreter. Mr. Montague was very kind and friendly, and appeared pleased with his visit.

"Our friend Major Barnes remains still in the colony, and will probably have another appointment.

"That our manufactures and trades are in good repute you will learn from the followiug passage of a Cape newspaper, in reference to a ploughing match at Captain Raynier's, on August 18th:—

"There were six English imported ploughs, and three made in the colony. The first prize of £3 was awarded to Mr. Bayley's iron two-wheeled plough, the second to Captain Raynier's iron two-wheeled plough both by Ransom & Co., Ipswich; worked by two horses in the fallow, and four in the new land. The improved Cape plough, invented and made by Mr. Brauer, of Genadendal, went well with two horses in the fallow and four in the new land, carrying a furrow six inches deep and twelve inches wide. Its performance on the new land was good beyond expectation, so much so as to attract the attention of every one; and, at the recommendation of the judges, an extra prize of £2 was assigned to the inventor and maker. This plough is much smaller and lighter than the old Cape plough, but yet strong enough, and so simple in its construction, as to be repaired by any ordinary smith. If the horses and the ploughman had been accustomed to the work, it would have carried the first or second prize, for the Eng-

lish ploughs of cast-iron cannot be repaired here, when any part is broken.'

"The article which you sent me on the cure of leprosy by guano, was inserted by Mr. Juritz in a Cape newspaper, for public information; at the same time he inquired, what had been the result of the trial reported to have been made by order of Government to cure this disease with guano. Several successful cures of leprocy by guano effected by French medical men in the Mauritius, were published, but no answer has yet been returned to the question proposed.

"It occurs to me to mention here a fact, of which you may possibly not be aware, viz., that when Br. Leitner went to Hemel-en-Aarde to take the charge of the Leper-hospital, the fear of contagion was so great, that the chaplain of Caledon, who paid a visit to the poor patients three times a year, did not venture to enter a house, but spoke to the sufferers from a distance; further, that the neighbouring farmers did not think proper to receive *letters* from Br. Leitner for the same reason.

"I do not know, in how far you are informed by the newspapers of the state and progress of the Caffre war. During the whole past year nothing of consequence has been effected, as far as I know. Troops have been collected and native volunteers raised: some forts have been built and repaired, but the end of the war seems to be as distant as ever. September 20th had been fixed to attack Sandilla's country from all directions, to occupy the Amtola Mountains, and all the cattle belonging to Sandilla and his people was promised as a reward to those who might capture them. The English troops, the Hottentots, the Fingoos, entered the country, but not a man nor a vestige of the cattle was to be found, save one old heifer. The wily Caffres had driven away their stock, and had themselves taken refuge amongst the friendly Caffres, that is, those who feign submission; or, as some suppose, they were lurking in the bushy kloofs, and would have made their appearance, if some error in the conduct of the expedition had furnished a good opportunity. Since that time, several hundred head of cattle have been taken, but that puts no end to the war. There are now 115 Hottentots from this place, and 48 from Groenekloof, in Caffraria already. One of the Elim people died, the other men are well and captain Hogg, the commanding officer is well satisfied with them. It was expected that as soon as the troops should enter Sandilla's country, the Caffres would make a great rush into the colony. This has not been the case, and the rumour spread by the newspapers, that great numbers of Caffres had been seen in the neighbourhood of Enon, proved to be a false one. Here and there oxen are stolen, but that is the usual state of things near the frontier. *Shiloh* was made some time ago the head-quarters of the commissariat; great quantities of grain, gunpowder, and other articles were

brought there, and many troops—Hottentots, Fingoos, &c., filled the place. While this afforded more security to our people, it did not prevent their oxen and cattle being stolen occasionally by the Caffres; nor, as might be supposed, was it beneficial to the morals, or conducive to the maintenance of order and church-discipline among our congregation. Our brethren were, therefore, very thankful when in September Major Sutton and his levies left the place for the expedition against Sandilla.

"All our Missionaries were well towards the end of September. Br. Lehman wrote to me from Enon, dated 22nd August, as follows:—"For the last two days, we have had constant pouring rain; all our crops are promising, and our people are busy planting their gardens. May the Lord also refresh and revive the souls of this congregation, by the power of His saving word and the virtue of His precious blood. The last speaking with our communicants was a very encouraging one. In partaking of the Holy Supper, we felt His presence, and were blest by Him. Our Missionaries at *Clarkson* and *Elim*, according to the last reports, were well. At Groenekloof, the house which was formerly the mill was fitted up for the juvenile school, and opened in a solemn manner on the 29th of September, of which Br. Franke will give you the particulars. The room formerly used for the juvenile school is to be taken for the infant-school, for which the vestry has long been found too small, so that the children had scarcely room to sit down, and the heat and closeness of the air was in summer time almost suffocating."

"Br. Teutsch has been seriously ill; but, thank God, he is nearly recovered. We had the influenza here in August, as throughout the greater part of the colony. Most of the children belonging to this congregation were affected, but only two died.—Br. Teutsch suffered before that time from a bad cough, but in August the symptoms became alarming, so that we had reason to fear dropsy in the chest. Dr. Roentgen happened to be here, and we also sent for Dr. Albertyn, of Caledon. He thought it another form of gout, and was in the right—for, when the gout made its appearance in the feet, the asthmatic complaint disappeared; but he was confined to his room by repeated attacks of gout and cough for nine weeks, and it is only since last week, that he has begun to walk out of doors.

"We have had some blessed days of late in our congregation. On September 19th, thirteen adults—six men and seven women, were baptized. On the 29th, we held a confirmation of eleven persons, after speaking individually with the whole congregation. If you ask, what is at present the spiritual state of our flock, I should find it very difficult to give a correct answer; the opinions of individuals would differ on this subject; and not only so, but the same person might alter his opinion, after he had taken an extended view of the whole, free from the bias to one side or the other

which he would, perhaps, receive, during his conversations with individual members, or from passing events. There are many among us, whom we are thankful to see, walking worthy of the Gospel and the faith they profess, and to whom we cannot speak without being edified; and there are others, again, of whom we are sorry to say, that the word which they hear does not yet enter their hearts; and particularly among the younger portion of the congregation, a great deal of light-mindedness prevails.

"Provisions are very dear at present; the price of corn being double the average of what it was during the whole year, in consequence of the Caffre war; but the harvest will commence next month, and if we are spared from *rust* it will be a very good one. Our people have sown double the quantity sown in former years.

"We have had good reports hitherto of the young teachers trained in our institution, from the various places where they reside.—Alexander Paas, at Groenekloof, Charles Jonas, at Enon, Michael Baalie, at Elim, hold discourses also to the children; and not less useful is Joseph Hardenberg, at his outpost of Goedverwacht, which is visited four times a year by our brethren from Groenekloof. In my next letter I shall revert to this subject.

From Sr. Fritsch.

Elim, Oct. 8th, 1847.

"Dear Brother,

"You are right in concluding that the early departure of my dear son William* has proved to me a severe and unlooked-for stroke, under which I shall long suffer. Great was his desire soon to reach S. Africa, and to enter upon the discharge of his professional duties: but the Lord had other thoughts concerning him, and in the midst of my grief, I am enabled to cherish the firm belief, that the Lord's thoughts are the best. It was evident from his letters, that his heart was devoted to his Saviour; and that, like his reverend father, he had no higher object in view, than to serve Him in the Missionary field. I have, therefore, much reason to be comforted over his loss, and to thank the Lord for having granted him so happy and peaceful a dismission.

"The celebration of the memorial-day of the married people, on the 12th of September, was this year a peculiarly blessed one.—The week before, all the members of the congregation were conversed with, and 51 individuals of all ages were in consequence

* The second son of the late Br. Hallbeck, who, after finishing his studies at Berlin, had just accepted a call to serve the Mission in S. Africa, and the settlement of Genadendal in particular, as medical practitioner.—*Ed.*

advanced in their church privileges. The day following, the departure of the 25 men, who had again consented to engage in military service, took place. The parting with their wives and children was truly affecting. We were particularly sorry to lose them, as several of their number belonged to the class of our most respectable and valued overseers and chapel-servants.

"A short time ago, we held the examination of our schools, on which occasion, the children in the infant-school particularly distinguished themselves. Of the pupils, 50 can read the Bible fluently, and many can answer readily and correctly the questions addressed to them. The whole number of children who should attend school is 250, of whom, however, many are kept away by a variety of occupations, in which their parents think it right that they should engage.

"On that dangerous headland, Cape Aiguillas, about ten miles from Elim, a lighthouse is now in course of erection. This will afford employment to a number of our people, at very good wages. Indeed, for several years past, there has been very sufficient employment for the population of this vicinity, for which we have been particularly thankful, as provisions of all kinds have been high in price. We are at present looking forward to an abundant harvest, and have good hopes that the gardens also will produce a plentiful supply of vegetables and fruit. The weather is peculiarly favourable to all the labors of the field."

JAMAICA.

From Br. P. Rickseeker:

"Dear Brother, New-Bethlehem, August, 1846.

"On the 26th of April, our widows celebrated their memorial-day; thirty-six were present, and others were prevented by illness. On the 10th of May, our single sisters assembled to the number of fifty-three, for the celebration of their festival.

"On the 18th of May, an old communicant, long an invalid, departed at Waterloo, in the lowlands, eight miles from hence. I believe, Br. Heath discovered him in one of his rounds, he being unable to attend any place of worship on account of disease in his legs. The Lord blessed the visits of his servant, and the departed became in due time a communicant in our Church. The monthly meetings at Waterloo were held at his house, and also the Holy Communion, with such as were unable to climb the mountains, and travel a distance of eight miles to our place. Our dear brother trusted in the merits of Jesus alone, and in this faith he departed this life, leaving to those who knew him an example of a real believer, and a humble follower of Jesus Christ. Among others,

who have fallen asleep in Jesus, was a sister, who had long been afflicted with illness, and in this affliction, had learned to know herself as a great sinner, and Jesus as her Saviour. Before she departed, she bade her husband and relatives a last farewell, solemnly exhorting them to cleave no longer to this world, but to live alone to the Lord, and never to forsake His Church and people. "We have endeavored to introduce here a Missionary Association, according to the Antigua plan, and, on the 21st of July, had a very interesting meeting and love-feast, at which several of our brethren and sisters attended. Though the meeting lasted three hours, the people wished to hear still more of the Missionary labors of our Church. We afterwards collected 16*l.* 16*s.*, and we hope to be able, by this association, to continue to assist the cause of our Missions."

From Br. J. R. Holland.

"Dear Brother, Lititz, *Nov. 25th*, 1846.

"The want of a school-house at this place is sorely felt by us, especially on Sundays, when, if we had such a building, much more might be done for the children. By means of the grant from Munro and Dickinson's charity, we shall be able to defray the expenses of Lititz and Ballard's Valley schools, for the present year; but had we a grant from the Ladies' Society for Lititz, the grant from the 'Charity' might be appropriated towards the building of a school-room.

"We have lately received for the above object, upwards of 3*l.* from the Juvinile Missionary Association of the Brethren's congregations in Philadelphia. Surely the Lord will smile upon the work which is thus taken up by children, and more will be added to it, until the intended building be accomplished.

"The school here is *tolerably* well attended; but we deeply regret to see so much apathy existing among the people generally, with regard to the subject of education. Our schools are *exceedingly* moderate; yet, very many who are able to pay them, when the subject is pressed upon them, will rather keep their children at home. Of course, we only demand payment of such as, we are satisfied, are able to pay; and in no case, dismiss or refuse to receive a child, because its parents are either unwilling or unable to pay the small sum required of them. The whole amount of school-fees for this year will not exceed 5*l.*, and I assure you, we have endeavored, in every proper way, to keep this part of their duty before our people. By insisting on it more strongly, our great object might have been defeated, and our school left comparatively without scholars.

"Of Ballard's Valley, I have not much of a cheering nature to communicate. The teacher, I believe, labours faithfully; but the

greatest apathy prevails throughout the district as to spiritual things, and even as to the temporal advantages of education. The number of scholars is about thirty, some of whom are the children of several families in connection with the congregation here. At Ballard's valley we charge no school fees—the experiment has been made and failed. Last year less than 1*l.* was realized, and the 'want of money' was made a constant excuse to keep the children at home. Of the great body of settlers in that district and Top-hill, it must still be said that 'gross darkness' covers them, and this is the darkness of *wilful* ignorance. The children actually at school derive great benefit, for a goodly number have learned to read the Scriptures, and these may in time prove a good leaven. We continue to keep occasional meetings there.

"Quite lately I discovered, in that neighborhood a painful instance of the influence held over some minds by 'obeah-ism,' or witchcraft. A young married woman, in connexion with our congregation, had been afflicted with disease of a dropsical nature, and to my regret and mortification, I was unable to prevail upon her husband to employ a medical man, though he evidently had it in his power to do so. At last his wife died, without any proper means having been used to arrest her disease. On occasion of my visit to his wife, I had sufficient evidence to convince me, that the husband was not devoid of sensibility or affection; and while I could not account for his neglect in one particular, it never entered into my mind, that it was owing to any superstitious belief. When too late to counteract it, I learnt that his relatives had persuaded him 'not to throw away his money'—the woman was 'obeahed,' and no medicine could do her any good. Among other places, Lititz was named as the probable scene of the obeah-man's spell, and the time, the Sabbath-day when she went to church. All this was carefully concealed from me, and a few hints that came to my ears by circuitous route, first induced me to put plain and pointed questions to one of the neighbors—a communicant—who, with evident timidity, disclosed what he heard. In some parts of the Savanna, the most grossly superstitious practices prevail in cases of sickness and at funerals; and such examples cannot but have a pernicious influence on the unstable and weak-minded. A 'dance for the dead' was lately held a couple of miles from here, and food was placed on the grave of the departed, as in the 'old time' of slavery and ignorance. On such occasions, as on all other heathenish festivities, rum is freely used. Drumming, the blowing of conchs, dancing, and other more secret works of darkness, are, in some districts, the regular order, not of the 'day' but of the 'night.' Verily, this is more like *Heathen Africa* than '*Christian Jamaica!*' Our only hope that this state of things may change, is in an outpouring of God's Holy Spirit. Were the great body of professing Christians 'burning and shining lights,' each in his sphere, we

might think that Satan struggles because he sees his kingdom strongly assailed; but since this is not the case, we can only pray, that the glad day may *soon* come in which multitudes of professors, as well as careless non-professors, shall exclaim, 'Men, and brethren, what shall we do?' Oh! for such a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord!

"The steady Christian course of some of our members, shows that the Lord is faithful to carry on the work he has begun in their hearts; while a few instances of apparent awakening here and there prove to us that the Holy Spirit has not entirely left us.

One such soul, 'plucked as a brand from the burning,' is sufficient to cheer us on for many, many days in our labours, yet for His name's sake, we do hope and pray for the salvation of *many* more. A young man lately came to me, under great concern on account of his sins. One sin particularly troubled him. When quite a boy, eight or nine years ago, he had committed a theft, and to shelter himself, had fixed it on an innocent companion. His playfellow was severely punished; and, having lately died, the injury done him, and the impossibility of its ever being acknowledged or repaired, stung his slanderer with remorse. His numerous other sins against a just and holy God also filled his soul with anguish and terror. He was directed to the Friend of sinners, and has since told me, that he is earnestly praying for a new heart, and has a faint hope that he is forgiven. An excluded communicant, whose course has been extremely careless, was laid on a bed of sickness, when the Lord showed him his guilt and danger, and he has, since his recovery, been an anxious and trembling inquirer, without, however, having as yet found pardon and peace.

"A few pleasing tokens for good, have lately shewed themselves among children. A number came forward, of their own accord, and wished their names set down, that they might come to speaking. A few of them (little girls) certainly conducted themselves with marked propriety and attention in church and school. It is pleasing to see, that some of these children faithfully teach their little brothers and sisters the hymns and texts they have learnt at school. The fruit of this may be seen in future years."

From Br. George Heath to the Treasurer.

"New Fulneck, Dec. 19th, 1847.

"Dear Brother,

"On Monday the 13th inst., at 11 A. M., it pleased our Saviour to call to her eternal rest, our dear Sr. Friebele, by means of the congestion of the brain.

"You will remember that Br. and Sr. F. removed from Beaufort to New-Hope about three months since. A few weeks be-

fore her death, Sr. F. was very ill of fever, as was also their little boy. She was advised to go up to N. Carmel for change of air, but she preferred going to Belmont, where she got better, and returned to New Hope, though still very weak, to attend to the speaking. During this her first illness, she got an impression that she should not live, and spoke to that effect to her husband, telling him what she wished him to do for the children, in the event of her decease; and at the same time, she expressed her feelings regarding her spiritual state—saying, she knew she was a sinner, but could rest in the mercy of her Saviour. A calm and quiet confidence in this Saviour, and an assurance that she should be saved by free grace alone, possessed her soul, and there was no excitement, as is the case with some. Different Brethren visited them during this time, the last was Br. Kieldson, a few days before her death—she was then walking outside of the house, very thin and weak, but still cheerful. On Sunday morning, when Br. F. was engaged in family-prayer, he heard a noise in their bedroom, and in going in, found Sr. F. lying on the bed in convulsions, which had seized her while she was dressing. The doctor was sent for, and did all that he could to restore consciousness, but without avail; she continued insensible. I had been preaching for Br. Buchner at New-Carmel that day, and was with his family at dinner, when Br. Friebele's note reached us, informing us of her alarming illness. Horses were immediately got ready, and Sr. Blandford and myself rode down. The new moon gave us a little light in the shady and romantic gully, which was also bespangled with numerous flitting fire-flies; indeed, the ride was beautiful, but for the sad errand on which we were going. We found our poor sister still insensible, and also her little boy still very ill with intermittent fever. Br. F. was filled with deep, though silent grief. On Monday morning, there was no change for the better. The two little children were sent off with Sr. Blanford to New-Carmel. About 11 o'clock, it seemed but two evident that the dear patient was drawing near her end. As we stood around her, she gently lifted her eyelids, and looked on Br. Friebele. We knelt in prayer beside her bed, commending her to her Lord and Saviour, and immediately after the blessing, we found that she had ceased to breathe—her ransomed spirit had thus gently passed into the arms of her Redeemer. Early on the Sabbath morning on which she was seized, she said to her husband, 'I feel so much better, that I think I shall be able to go to church today, I do so long to go into the house of the Lord.' Soon after came the message, which called her to enter into that rest which remaineth for the people of God. Br. Friebele feels his loss very severely; nevertheless, from the depths of an almost broken heart, he is able to say, 'God's will be done;' and he is consoled by the thought, that his dear wife, 'being absent from the body, is present with the Lord.' His little boy is getting better—his little

girl, a baby, is very well, and both are kindly cared for by Srs. Blandford and Buchner at New-Carmel. On Tuesday, six Brethren bore the remains to the chapel, followed by the brethren and sisters. The funeral service was held, and the solemn event made the subject of a discourse, on our Lord's own words to Martha, John xi. 25, 26. The burial-litany was read by Br. Kieldson at the grave, and the poor tabernacle of this handmaid of the Lord, a precious seed, was sown in hope of a joyful resurrection. Many were the tears shed by the congregation, who truly mourn their loss, which is great indeed.

"In three short days, they have seen her who was their instructor consigned to the grave, and the sorrowing partner constrained to leave the scene of his severe affliction. We look to our Saviour to supply the deficiency here. He alone can call forth faithful labourers into His vineyard,—may He graciously do it."

ANTIGUA.

From Br. John Hull.

"St. John's, July 12th, 1847.

Dear Brother,

Our dear Brn. Herman and Mallalieu left us for St. Kitts on the 28th of April; and as a counterpart to their cheering visit, early on Saturday morning, June 12th, two Br. from South America made their appearance. It was really a most agreeable surprise, and excited our interest in the Surinam Mission at large, opening a communication with our fellow-labourers, which may be expected to prove of mutual benefit. Indeed, the more fellow-servants have an opportunity of knowing what is doing in others lands, with evrey variety of success and discouragement, the more is their faith strengthened, to apprehend the need of the Holy Spirit's co-operation with human agency, and the fulness of grace treasured up in the son of Man, for distribution, according as every one hath need. Our visitors availed themselves of every opportunity during their short stay, of seeing the course of things among us, more particularly in relation to the schools. They were present at the quarterly tea-meeting of Sunday-school teachers, held at St. John's; and Br. Tank, out of the abundance of his heart and his deep experience, expressed his lively interest in their labours of love, reminding them, that whatever they might possess in common with other believers, they needed double grace and humility, to be teachers in the fold of Christ. Some of the teachers also delivered appropriate addresses on the subject of their hallowed calling. I am happy to add, that this portion of the Lord's work is giving increasing evidence of His blessing attending the religious care of young people, from the fact, that some who have been brought

forward as teachers, were previously associated with the Sunday-school as scholars. As it regards the Mission-work generally, little can be said by way of novelty. Its course is so far regulated, that we only want greater zeal among us for the Lord's glory, and greater gratitude to Him for what He hath done for us; while we aim at a progressive improvement of our high privileges.

Extract from the Remark Books of the Missionaries at the several Stations.

"*September* 28*th*, 1847.—After a 'Parents' Meeting,' held in our school-room, to stir them up to a more lively interest in the work of education, a helper related, that in his youth he bought a spelling-book for half a dollar, which he kept hid in a tree: but his master discovering it, had it burned; saying, he might *hear* the word of God, but not *read* it. How different is the state of the people now, freed from the bondage of slavery! immediately on their emancipation, in 1834, a testament was presented to every one capable of reading, and to housholders having one in their families, that could read, no man forbidding them; and the word of God now has, indeed, 'free course,' compared with those times of civil and religious bondage.

"21*st*.—Invited to the half-yearly examination and love-feast of the school at Newfield. Ninety-six scholars were present; being entitled thereto by the regular payment of their school-fees.—I was much pleased with the recitation of many portions of scripture and hymns. Three repeated the 27th chapter of Matthew; a boy, in a proper manner, 50 verses of our hymns; and a girl, 56 verses. Several good specimens of sewing, marking, and writing. The parents present were evidently gratified with the proceedings, and the occasion encouraging to the work of education there.

"25*th*.—Was much encouraged by the earnestness of several candidates under examinaton for confirmation and the Lord's Supper. One, being challenged to prove that he had witnessed a confirmation meeting, rehearsed the main points of an address delivered on such an occasion a year ago; about 'David' having seen a vision of a ladder to heaven; and how the angels went up, up, up, on it till they were out of sight; and when he awoke, he promised the Lord what he would do: and afterwards came back and built a church there. Another was a woman, with whose name I had become too well acquainted in the exclusion list for some years past. On seeing her come in, with three others, my heart sighed at the task I imagined I should have with her; and, to give her every advantage, I first questioned the others in her hearing. But I was struck with her looks, as their replies proved right or wrong, so that, before I spoke a word to her, I was

fully impressed with the idea of her having become a new creature in Christ; and her replies and remarks confirmed me in the belief, that grace had made her free, and the light of truth had raised her up. Thus the last was first, and I was glad to appeal to her answers to correct the imperfect or erroneous ideas of the rest.

"Visited a communicant Brother who was very sick and very poor, and forsaken by his children, who rather rob him than assist him. To the inquiry, whether he still remembered Jesus, though scarcely able to answer, he said at last with much feeling, 'Have I not promised long ago—'Jesus will I never leave ?' (See Hymn-Book, No. 465.)

"26*th.*—Departed this life, Flora Picarts, an African, who, from circumstances of her history, appears to have been nearly if not quite a hundred years old. For some time past, she was a pensioner of our society. Her old age had paralized her mortal frame, but still the flame of love to her saviour glowed brightly and filled her mind with peace, until she composedly fell asleep in Jesus. She received the Communion shortly before her death; and, notwithstanding her weakened and emaciated bodily powers, evinced a strength of mind, and clearness of Gospel truth, that stamped her character as a deciple of Christ.

In visiting the aged and infirm, we sometimes witness the power of the Gospel in working patience, experience, and hope. Yesterday, in a cottage on a distant estate, we kept the 'Remembrance Feast' with two old communicants. One was blind, and the other lame; and they had not met with the congregation for some years; but these 'two' were now 'gathered together' in the helpers' house, as occasionally done before; and from their expressions on the occasion, and earnestness in joining to sing 'The cross, the cross, O that's my gain,' &c., we believe 'they thought upon His name, and were comforted.

"Spoke with E. B., blind. She said the Lord had touched the apple of her eye, in order to try her faith, and *nail* it to him alone. On Ps. lxxi. 7—9, being read to her, she recognized her own case and desires so clearly, that she believed such words might have been written purposely for her.

"*October* 25*th.*—A helper Sister was visiting a sick person, and when conversing with him about his state, an excluded man overheard her, and began to talk in a wanton manner, ridiculing her. On which the sister came out, and facing him, said, 'I know that I am a sinner, and if it were not for the grace of Jesus Christ, I must go to hell, but this I can tell you, that the word of God says, no thieves, no adulterers, no drunkards, shall enter into the kingdom of God.' When she had thus addressed him for some time, he thanked her, confessed the truth of what she had said, and promised to amend his ways. On the next

Sunday, he came to church after a long absence, and expressed his desire to turn again to the Lord.

"*November* 22*nd.*—Three persons were admitted to confirmation, of whom, though very different in their former characters, we can hope, that they have devoted themselves to the Lord.—The first, a sickly young man, who, by his affliction, has probably been kept from the corruption that is so much among the young people through lust. The second, a counterpart of the woman of Samaria, (John, iv. 18), and that not in her former course of life, but now, also, in her regeneration of heart and mind; as, by her answers to us, she proves to be a most attentive hearer of the Word. The third, a young woman who from her childhood had been favoured with temporal and spiritual advantages in a godly family, and which she has not received in vain. The Lord bless and keep them to his heavenly kingdom."

(*To be continued.*)

ST. KITTS.

From Br. G. W. Westerby.

"Basseterre, December 10th, 1847.

"Dear Brother,

"We thank you sincerely for the kind interest you take in the welfare and improvement of our Sunday-school teachers. When this busy time of Christmas and New Year is over, I hope to give you an interesting account both of our day and Sunday schools. If there are any kind friends of education who could supply us with a good number of the 'Scripture Text-books,' published by the Tract Society of Ireland and a large terrestrial globe, they would thereby render us great assistance in the work of education. We have 50 Sunday-school teachers, whom we are most anxious to improve both in scriptural and secular knowledge.

"We all unite in wishing you a happy new year, and the Lord's blessing and protection through it. I fear it will be an anxious year to yourself, and to other kind friends who are engaged in providing the means for carrying on our Mission-work. The sinking state of the West Indies, and the commercial depression at home, will, no doubt, affect our Mission-funds very seriously. May the Lord give us all faith and patience, knowing that He that has sent has promised to provide.

"I should think, if the state of West India property does not improve, that the estates ruined in Tobago by the late hurricane will scarcely be restored, and if not, the people will not be able to support that Mission. Though we are in a poor way at present, we are making collections for our suffering Brethren in that Island."

BARBADOES,

From Br. J. Ellis.

"SHARON, Jan. 22nd, 1848.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,

"In a former letter, I informed you of the drought which occasioned a scarcity and dearness of provisions. I am thankful in being able to report, that a fruitful season has succeeded, and that ground-provisions are now abundant. But, although this is the case, much distress is at present felt in the island in consequence of the failure of the West India Bank and several mercantile houses, added to the very low price of sugar, which you know is the staple produce of the colony. These several causes combined have occasioned a reduction in the price of labour to a very great extent. First-class labourers, who were receiving 15*d.* sterling per day, now only get 7½*d.*, and the weaker and less efficient workmen receive still less. This reduced sum, in very many cases, is not paid in money, but in provisions, &c., and many labourers are unable to obtain employment even on these conditions. It is, indeed, well, that this depreciation did not take place during the time of the drought and high price of provision; even now, the aged and infirm in many instances are great sufferers, as their relatives are unable to render them that assistance which they have heretofore done: and in the country-parishes I am not aware of any provision being made for the pauper population. We hope and pray, that these trying circumstances may cause many of the careless ones, who have hitherto been unmindful of Him whose hand hath fed them, to implore that aid, both in a temporal and spiritual point of view, without which no real happiness is attainable. The labouring classes have, indeed, in general manifested a becoming conduct in this time of distress; which conduct has also been duly noticed and approved of by his Excellency, and such among them as know and duly consider from whom cometh every good gift and perfect gift, have, we believe felt themselves called upon to seek His face, who has promised to be a present help to those who call upon Him in the time of trouble.

"We have cause to fear that the work of education will be impeded so long as this state of things continues, as several of the parents of children attending at our school have declared their inability to advance even the small sum which we require as remuneration for their instruction, and from this cause the school has since Christmas somewhat declined in numbers. We have found, by experience, that it is not advisable to give the instruction gratis; it is then not duly appreciated.

"You will see by the accompanying returns, that our number of departures at Sharon in 1848 is more by 17 than in the preceding year. Over many of these we could rejoice, knowing that their exchange from a world of sin and sorrow to a state of bliss

and glory, was indeed to them great gain. Over the 14 persons who have been excluded, and several others who shew remissness or neglect in attendance, we have still to mourn, while we pray that the Good Shepherd may bring back to His fold these strayed sheep.

"The Mission-families, including our own, are at present in tolerable health. Indeed, the island generally is healthy, with the exception of the garrison, where the yellow fever made its appearance a few weeks ago, and it has already proved fatal to some of the privates and one or two officers. Active measures have, however, been taken for arresting the progress of this fatal disease; which means, the Lord aiding them, we hope and trust may prove effectual."

From Br. J. Titterington.

"Bridgetown, Nov. 1846.

"Dear Brother,

"You have, no doubt, heard of the gale from the South, which visited us on the 12th September last. It commenced about six o'clock in the morning, and increased until nine o'clock; we then set about making the windows and doors of all the buildings as secure as possible, and committed ourselves to the Lord, who was better than our fears. On shore little damage was done, except the uprooting of a few trees and fences; but the shipping suffered severely. Five vessels were driven on shore, and soon became total wrecks; the crews of some were precipitated into the water, and must have perished, had not persons from the beach, with ropes tied round them, gone to their aid; all were saved. The Caleb Angus, a large barque, only a few days from London, dragged her anchors, and was dashed with violence on a very rocky part of the coast, some distance from land; as the surf was running a terrific height, no aid could be rendered from the beach, nor was it possible for a boat to come from the vessel. The crew were saved by a rope attached to a spar, which was carried on shore and made fast; holding by this they all escaped, saving nothing but their clothes. This was on Saturday. On the following Monday I went to the lodgings provided by the consignee for the poor destitute men, sixteen in all. I found them all within, except the mate and carpenter. I introduced myself to the ship-master, a venerable-looking man, whose hoary locks proclaimed his lengthened years. I told him that many Christians in town sympathized much with him and his men in these distressing circumstances, and were thankful to the Lord for the preservation of their lives. To this he replied as follows, with much emotion, and tears in his eyes: 'I am much obliged to you and the good Christian people for their kindness; but don't you know, sir, that

all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose; and this,' said he, 'is a great calamity, for we are strangers, and have neither money, food, nor clothing; all are lost; but this is one of the all things which shall work together for good. Yesterday, the Sabbath,' said he, 'I was meditating on these things, and it came to my mind that a better man than me suffered shipwreck thrice (2 Cor. xi. 25); and this is the third time for me.' I did not expect such a reply; I enjoyed a long conversation with him; and I do not recollect meeting with an indvidual whose knowledge of the Scriptures was so extensive. I received, some time since, a case of Bibles and Testaments from the Naval and Military Bible Society, for sailors. I took some of them with me, and I informed the captain of the kindness of the society, and asked him if he had saved his Bible. He said, 'I have saved my spectacles, and my Bible has been washed ashore; but it is much injured.' He brought it to me from a window, in which he put it to dry. Part of it was torn, and between every leaf was sand and mud; I hereupon presented him with a Bible from my carpet-bag, which he accepted with many thanks and evident emotion. I said I should be glad to replace every Bible that had been lost by any of the men. Nine came forward, having lost their Bibles, and to the remainder I gave Testaments. All were very grateful; the long interview was concluded with prayer. The master and his men attended our public service several times, and many christians were delighted with his conversation. They sailed for England by the first steam-packet.

TOBAGO.

From Br. T. L. Badham.

"Montgomery, Oct. 28th, 1847.

"Dear Brother,

"I feel very grateful for your prompt attention to our requests respecting the Esquimaux models, and the papers of 'Particulars.' Of course in the present disastrous posture of affairs here, it is doubtful if any great degree of prosperity will for awhile attend the Missionary association, at least in a pecuniary point of view; yet, I think, *the interest* should be kept up by all means in our power, in the hope of more auspicious days to come. I fear even the amount of congregation cash we had expected will hardly be raised. How, indeed, can we expect it? Happily, the greater part of the fourth quarter's school-money had already been brought in when the calamity happened.

I think my last letter was carried down to Oct. 18th. On the 23rd, according to agreement, sixty-five of our people, mostly strong men came and put the ruins of our buildings into some kind

of order. I was astounded to see at once their power and willingness to work. It was truly an encouraging day. The heartiness and good-will shewn were really cheering. One man complained of the nails and broken glass strewn so dangerously among the grass: 'No mind, brother,' exclaimed a helper Brother, who was working away with the rest, 'de Lord go help a-we to-day. You see now, nobody go get cut!' and this confidence was not put to shame, as no one was hurt. On the 24th we again had solemn meetings in the church, or, rather, on its floor. On Monday I paid a visit to Br. Muentzer, at Moriah. Travelling is rendered very difficult by fallen trees, &c., nevertheless I was conducted in safety by our gracious Lord. I was sorry to find Br. Muentzer in a very low state. I think it is quite right to try the Island trip.

"*Oct. 30th.*—Yesterday was observed as a day of humiliation in this island, according to the governor's proclamation. A large number joined us, on the floor of the church, and also outside. They were addressed from Hosea, 6th chapter, 1st verse. Their fixed attention and serious demeanour indicated deeply solemnized feelings. Our Governor has really taken the most laudable measures, in all respects, since the hurricane.

"*Nov. 2nd.*—On Sunday I went to Moriah to assist Br. Muentzer, who had arranged to keep the Communion that day, on account of his impending absence from the island. I very much enjoyed the day in fellowship with our dear Br. and Sr. M., and their congregation. It was pleasing to see what sympathy the people there feel for our congregation here. *They* have mostly had their own houses destroyed or injured, yet, as their church and school-house are spared, they express themselves in the most feeling manner for us. And they have also announced their readiness, to subscribe for the assistance of this congregation. Of course, *much* we cannot expect, but even a trifle will be an evidence of their brotherly spirit. Yesterday we all met in town to transact some necessary business, I assure you we felt deeply affected at the very kind and brotherly promptitude shown by our dear Brethren of the Mission-Board at Burleigh Castle. By this, Moriah would have been rendered complete as a station, and a commencement made of a further extension of the work; but now all must be postponed.

"All agree that the present dwelling-house must come down; hence, any expense, beyond stopping the leaks, would only be unnecessary waste. But all such repairs might be omitted, if only we had a temporary comfortable habitation. Until pulled down, the lower rooms of the present house must still be used for the servants, also for store rooms, and speaking, &c. By this time we should have heard from home, and so be able to see our way clearly. Of the other buildings, the school-house should be first. It would not take so long as a church to build, and would soon

afford a temporary place of meeting. Our present place of assemblage among the church-ruins must soon be put an end to.

"Will any thing be bone for us at home, exhausted as all usual sources of benevolent supply must be by the late famine? I would fain hope, that sufficient interest is still felt for this mission to excite some to help us. Surely this congregation may be justly said to have some *claims*. I hope you will not misunderstand the word 'claims.' I mean, that our people have shown a willingness to further all good undertakings to the best of their ability. At this moment £58 are ready to be sent from these two congregations to Antigua, for the Training institution! Were it for any other purpose, I think we should almost propose to the congregations to retain it; but of course not in this instance. I likewise hope that their willingness and liberality towards the Buxton testimonials, the Famine-Fund, and the Mission-cause, besides payment of congregation cash, &c. will be appreciated at home. It is a rather affecting circumstance, that the monthly poor's collection, on Sunday, was *above* the usual average; nor is it less striking, that, from the wreck of their provision-grounds, they have brought as presents to us *more* than the usual amount of yams, fruit, corn, &c. 'And why, me massa,' they say, 'a-we all go suffer hard time (i. e. famine) now, a-we no go forgot you!' They express great thankfulness to the Lord for permitting so much of the church floor and walls to stand, as affords some shelter, and enables us to have service. On Sunday (D. V.) we shall have the Holy Communion in the same singular locality.

"*Nov. 4th.*—It is mournful to visit on the various estates and settlements; heaps of thatch, rafters, fragments of furniture, &c. cover the spots formerly occupied by snug little cottages. Still it is cheering to observe the little huts erected among the ruins; small, certainly, and in most cases inferior to the former habitations, yet providing some shelter, and affording a proof that the Negroes' spirits are not broken by disaster. We have a communicant-speaking this week, and most interesting and pleasing are the statements made by these Brethren and Sisters, respecting their experience during and after the hurricane. Scarcely does one know which to admire more,—the Lord's goodness, as shewn in His care of His people under such awful circumstances, or the wondrous power of His grace, as exemplified in its effects on the hearts. But it is time to stop. I feel sorry to have been the messenger of evil tidings, such as I am sure will have been quite unexpected to you; but what can we do? We must state what has happened; and as the Lord hath done it, the voice of complaint must be silent.

"P. S. It is remarkable, that, since the hurricane, musquitoes swarm, and form no longer a mere annoyance, but a possitive plague."

"Up to the date of your last letter, the results of the collections

made were really most encouraging. The Bath congregation and friends have really done well; I expected *much*, but they have really exceeded my expectations. The proceedings at Little Gomersall are also pleasing; I trust this is a token of good for them. There must be *life* there. Our main hope is, that the Lord will incline the hearts of His people to do something for us, and most cheering are the indications that this really is the case. That my letter, written under such disadvantages, should have proved useful to you, and so to the cause, is matter of thankfulness. How often while writing it had I to break off and rush into the open air, in the hope of experiencing some relief from the nervous excitement that threatened to overpower me in the house; and, again, had speedily sought relief within, from the feelings excited by the desolation without. Nevertheless, I persevered in writing, having the conviction that it was a duty to do so.

"On December 3rd, we were rejoiced by the birth of a little girl, still, thank God, thriving. At Christmas, Sr. B., our little boy, and myself were all sick of dysentary; though now much better, we are by no means *quite* recovered. Christmas was rather dull, though the weather was fine and dry; yet we could enter on 1848 with thankfulness, trusting that He who had brought us so far would still guide and protect us.

"On Friday the carpenter is to come and meet Br. Muentzer and us here. I am delighted that *something* is really going to be done. I am sorry to say, that some estates have already to be abandoned and I fear it will be the case also with others."

From Br. W. A. Prince.

"Montgomery, Oct. 27th, 1847.

"Dear Brother,

"I rode over to-day to see Mr. Gruikschank, who for some time before the hurricane was very ill; he is yet far from recovered, and thinks of going to Surinam, for change of air and the transaction of some business. He received a letter from the Hon. Edward Ellice, who is willing to let the requisite land at Burleigh Castle be conveyed to us, viz. two acres, and to make an annual contribution towards the support of the school. I called upon Mr. Thornton, who says, the House will grant £30 for our schools, viz., £15 each, and when a third is well established, £15 will be allowed for it also. Mr. Thornton hopes the grant may be a continuous one.

"I think I wrote to you that the Committee had agreed to the two boys we proposed being sent to the training-school in Antigua, viz. James Grant, of Moriah, and William Jones, of Montgomery. May they, like Samuel, serve the Lord all their days. They will accompany Br. Muentzer, who will also take with him the

following statement of moneys collected for the training-school viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Collected at Moriah	25	4	10
Ditto at Montgomery	45	4	7
Presented by the friendly Society of Montgomery	14	10	7
	£85	0	0

It is but little ; yet the whole was given with a cheerful heart, and not without prayer for a blessing on that important institution, that the dear children there instructed may be instruments in the Lord's hands of turning others from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God."

December 6th.

"Yesterday was a most enlivening day, the sun rose clear, and never once hid his face throughout his diurnal course ; and though his brilliant beams would have been rather unwelcome to the bare heads of our brethren at home, yet our ruined chapel was well filled, although many had to sit exposed to the scorching heat. We rejoiced that they could attend all the meetings, especially those of the congregation, as many Sabbaths had past since the privilege of thus meeting in fellowship was afforded to us. The Sabbath adult-school was also well attended at Moriah, and the pupils listened with great attention to the letter of Br. Muentzer from Antigua, relating the reception of the two little Tobago boys into the training-school by Br. and Sr. Hamilton, who showed as much kindness to them as if they had been their own children. The congregation could not help smiling when, at their meeting, they were told, that, before their minister left he loved them, but that absence, and seeing other congregations, had made his love for them even more than before ; and that his heart yearned so after them, that, if once permitted to return, he was more anxious than ever to spend and be spent in their service, and to end his days amongst them, even should his locks become like those of John the Divine ; and he could say no more than the aged divine, 'Little children, love one another.' The hearty response given was a proof, that they would pray, and wait, and watch for the steamer of the 13th, and receive him with hearts warmed by the love of Jesus.

" You will read, with interest and satisfaction, as we have done, the despatch of Earl Grey, her Majesty's Colonial Secretary of State, to the Governor-General of Barbadoes, making very favorable mention of our Mission-schools in this island, and commending the system pursued in them, so far as the principle is concerned to general adoption throughout the West Indian colonies. The testimony of our kind friend and benefactor, Lieut.-Governor

Graeme, contained in his despatch to Earl Grey, may perhaps be considered partial, though we believe it to have been as sincerely as freely given.

"*December* 16*th*.—Br. Muentzer returned on Monday morning in excellent health, having derived the desired benefit from the voyage and change of air. When he and Br. Coates met, tears of joy flowed down their cheeks, and they spent many happy hours together, conversing of by-gone days of the Mission in Tobago, and of departed Brethren and Sisters; and Br. M. has returned better satisfied than ever that the Lord has placed him among a simple-hearted people, who earnestly desire the sincere milk of the word of God, that they may grow thereby.

"*December* 19*th*.—About 3 a. m. on the 18th, such a gale sprang up, that all in the house rose from their beds; but by half-past four the rain came down, and all was quiet. Many people left their houses, and the soldiers in the fort prepared for a precipitate retreat; the inhabitants of Scarborough quite expecting another hurricane. To-day we fear the rain will prevent our holding any meetings.

"*January* 3*rd*, 1848.—I am happy to say we have had a letter from Brother Westerby, of Basseterre, St. Kitts, dated December 28th, informing us, that he had that day placed to the credit of the Tobago Mission Fund £11 6*s*. 3*d*. sterling, £4 of which is to be laid out for the destitute of our people, and £7 6*s*. 3*d*. towards the repairs of our station. This, with the former sum I mentioned, makes £13 7*s*. 11*d*. which we have received from Br. Westerby; and it is, I trust, only the first-fruits of what we may hope to receive from other Brethren in the British West India Islands.

"The Governor's lady, Mrs. Graeme, Mrs. Thornton, and others, have a clothing society; and through the kindness of these ladies, about twenty of our most destitute Brethren and Sisters have received some very useful articles of clothing, for which they are truly grateful. We had delightful weather about Christmas, and on the first Sunday in the new year, which the Brethren and Sisters considered an answer to their prayers. Our congregation was large, both *in* the chapel and *outside*; here an address was likewise delivered under the shade of the bamboos. The Communion was likewise celebrated; and we truly said when all was over,—it was good for us to have been there."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

MOSQUITIA.

"My Dear Brother,

I send you some further account of the voyage of Br. Pfeiffer and myself to Mosquitia.

When I last wrote, we were about leaving the harbour of San

Juan. The sea had abated considerably, but was by no means inviting, and as we emerged into it, our light skiff (24 ft. and not 42 ft. in length, an erratum in your last number) was tossed about like an egg-shell, up and down we went; the spray flying on the bow, and often drenching the men in front. The breeze blew strongly, and we passed rapidly out of the harbour into the Gulf of San Juan until we were some four or five miles from land, when we steered more northerly. That we felt quite composed at being "see-sawed" in so novel a manner, or at observing how the side of the canoe sometimes dipped water as we heeled over under the pressure of sail, you will hardly imagine; and when to this is added that we were going we scarcely knew whither, you will pardon our timidity.

Br. Pfeiffer having his text-book at hand opened it and found the comforting passage, "I am with thee, to help thee, saith the Lord." Isaiah 41. 10.—My thoughts also recurred to the account of the Saviour and his deciples in the storm, and I felt assured that he was near and watching over us.

We were very uncomfortably situated, being obliged to squat on the bottom of the boat and hold on to its sides, for there was no room on the seat with the steersman, nor would it have been a safe position for us. Br. Pfeiffer first crept under the "tschoopa." I could not follow, for I had been attacked by the fatal nausea, which came upon me very suddenly, and prostrated me in a moment; and to creep under that close covering was to become still more sick. Presently Br. Pfeiffer reappears, nor had I time to ask what was the matter, ere I saw him leaning over the boat.—The men, accustomed to sea-life, were not troubled in like manner, but were carelessly stretched on the luggage, or accross the boat seats. Robert, our servant, bore up pretty well, which was fortunate, as he would have had no place whatever in which to lie down.

The moon shone very brightly; occasionally I could distinguish the low coast whenever the waves did not intercept it from view. The hours passed wearily; I became so weak that I scarcely knew what way to turn, and finally sat down in the bottom of the canoe, with my back against one side of the boat, and legs resting on the opposite gunwale. From this position I was driven by the water in the bottom of the boat penetrating my clothes, and had no other resource left but to creep in along side of Br. Pfeiffer. We made a draughthole at the other end, and rendered our situation more comfortable. We lay thus in our narrow bed cramped up until morning, having frequently to rise on account of nausea.

Thursday, April 28th. Wind still continued favourable, and blew moderately until 10 o'clock, gradually subsiding until noon, when it died away completely. We did not venture to crawl out of our tschoopa, although the sea was smoother—the sickening task of creeping back again, deterred us. Our bones ached from the hard

boards on which we had been lying, with our carpet bags for pillows ; and long before noon we were dreadfully tired.

In vain did we urge the crew to use their sweeps ; they were too lazy to make any extra exertion, and had been disappointed in seeing the breeze die away, as they had hoped it would take us to Bluefields. They made some lame excuses for not obeying orders, and thus ended the matter, for neither threats nor promises could move their oars. Meanwhile the sun rose higher and higher, the heat became oppressive, and we no longer knew which way to turn.

We had hoped to reach Monkey Point, somewhat more than half-way to Bluefields, before noon. The crew took advantage of our eagerness to reach land, to gratify their own ease. Observing a headland at some distance, they told us it was Monkey Pt., although that bluff was more than 16 miles further to the north. We ordered them to steer for the land, for we could no longer endure the canoe, this was just what they wished, for they flattered themselves that the breeze would soon spring up again, and save them the trouble of ever using oar or paddle.

After some time we came under the lee of a small but romantic headland, and found the water much smoother. Following the shore which was abrupt and rocky, we soon reached a more level part of the coast, and landed on a stony beach, near two small huts, which had been built probably by some Indian hunters, or fishermen, a good while ago—for they were in a state of decay. The men pulled the boat on the beach, and secured it to a small tree by a rope. From the manner in which we had been lying in the canoe, we could scarcely walk on first landing, and for a long time, I felt the motion of the boat in my limbs.

We had hardly landed before a breeze sprang up from a quarter most unfavourable to our progress. The prospect now was that we would be detained here longer, than we had at first intended. Fearing lest rain might set in, we ordered the men to remove the luggage to the hut, after we had refitted its roof with palm-leaves. The hut was about five feet in height, and eight feet by five in area, open on all sides but one ; with a small sloping roof of thatch extending to within two feet of the ground. Inside, on the rafters or poles were hanging the jaw bone and horns of a deer. We took possession of the small hut, leaving the larger to our men, who having attended to the directions given about the luggage, took possession of their quarters and were soon stretched at full length upon the ground.

We now opened one of our casks, and prepared dinner or breakfast, whichever it may be called—for we had eaten nothing except a few crackers since the previous evening. Br. Pfeiffer, on this and similar occasions, acted as chief cook ; a fire was kindled, and the contents of a pot of preserved beef soon warmed in a pan,

which served as our common dish—The meat was soon demolished, along with crackers, cheese, and tea.

I now followed the example of the men who had fallen asleep, and lay down on my blanket, and after a short doze, felt much refreshed. I had now ample leisure to observe where we were. Our prospects were not very cheering. With the exception of the smaller romantic headland noted above—few spots could have been more uninviting. This headland presented a singular appearance at its farther end from the number of a small species of palm, called by the men "hat-thatch" which taking root among the rocks grew out over the water; some shooting upwards, others downwards and then curving up, others horizontally according to their first position in the clefts of the rocks. The waves were beating against the rocky base of the promontory, leaving as they retired, miniature cascades, until these were again overwhelmed by the succeeding surf.

The shore on which we had landed was scarcely 6 feet above the level of the sea. The beach here was stony, but just below us and farther down, the shore was sandy and covered in many parts with drift wood. A forest of wild cane—a plant resembling the sugar cane in general appearance but not so luxuriant, lined the low bank. About ten feet behind our hut the ground became marshy.

No tall trees were to be seen, except some cocoanuts far down the shore. We were in a small cave which formed part of a larger bay, denominated "Grindstone Bay," a name given to it, as we afterwards learned by an English navigator; why, I know not, unless to intimate that as little sustenance was to be derived from its coast as from its stones along shore.

The southern edge of the bay was more picturesque, and terminated in several small bluffs, near which a singular conical rocky islet rose abruptly from the sea to a height of 90 or 100 feet.

The surf was discoloured from the shallowness of the water; porpoises were tumbling about sportively in it, and not very high above them the "man-of-war" bird was sailing.

Our men, on waking up set about cooking their rice, which, with a few plantains, was all they yet possessed of the stores laid in at first. After finishing their meal, they laid down once more. I entered into conversation with them, and offered to read them a tract, to which Augustine and Mikey listened very attentively. The word never seemed to make an abiding impression on them; we could tell them "nothing new;" they admitted all the charges brought against them,—said they were sinners, and having said so, seemed to consider themselves authorized to continue as unconcerned as before.

Robert busied himself in making a couch or seat in one corner of the hut of the stems of the wild cane, for Br. Pfeiffer.—By 4 o'clock P. M. it not only became evident that we could not pro-

ceed further on this day, but that there was every likelihood of our being weather-bound for several days; the wind blew fresher than before, and the wind cane rustled about us, and bent over our hut in the strong breeze. We accordingly prepared for the night. I arranged two of the boat seats close to Br. Pfeiffer's couch, on which he had spread his cloak and blanket, and covered them with palm leaves and a blanket. Our carpet bags were again called into requisition for pillows. There was no room to swing the hammock.

Evening came on, and very soon after sun-down it became dark. After drinking a cup of tea, we laid down on our beds. The men had anticipated our movements, and were already fast asleep. My feelings were of a curious nature; on the whole I felt happy. Within a few feet of us the surf was beating—it was a solemn sound to hear it breaking along the beach. Add to this chirping of insects, croaking of frogs, and rustling of the cane in the breeze, and we had serenade enough. There was no such thing as falling to sleep; the novelty of our situation forbade it. After chatting awhile, we sang a number of our Moravian hymn tunes, and realized the promise that where even "two or three &c." Once or twice it began to patter, but the Lord watched over us. Had it rained we should have become drenched.

Friday April 30th.—Rose tolerably refreshed; having gained a few hours sleep in the latter part of the night. Day cloudy and threatening for rain at first, but cleared off about 9 P. M. Breeze as high as on the preceding evening, and sea rougher. Our men up long after us. Set about preparing breakfast of preserved salmon, crackers, and tea.

At 11 A. M. we made preparations for a start, thinking we might at least gain a more favorable locality higher up the coast. It required coaxing to persuade the men to make the attempt. They thought it practicable, however, and set about transferring the luggage to the boat. To make ourselves more comfortable we manufactured a seat of wild cane near the bottom of the boat, and spread a cloak upon it. The men soon paddled us out of the cove, but on reaching the headland it required an effort to pass it on account of the heavy sea which came upon us. We succeeded after hard paddling, and hoisted sail hoping to be able to beat up. The wind blew with more violence than we had felt it upon land, and we sometimes appeared buried in the trough of the sea; the boat was much more unsteady than on the preceding day. I urged a return for it appeared a fruitless effort to round the point, but Br. Pfeiffer was fearful lest our provisions might give out, and again ordered the men to use their paddles. The "patrone" became extremely impudent and said that "he had to say to that—wasn't going to do it—that we had better go back to San Juan—would never get up to Bluefields—wind would continue a week—he wasn't going to starve,—concluding with telling us coolly that

Monkey Pt. was still a great way off." We were about 3 miles from shore, and although we tacked several times, it was evident that we had made no advance, but were slowly drifting to the southward by the current. Nothing remained but to seek our old shelter. This was accomplished after toiling nearly two hours.

Once more we removed our goods and chattels into the hut, out of which scampered an iguana, that had been feasting on the remains of our breakfast. Notwithstanding the breeze which however rather passed above our heads over the bushes, it became extremely warm, the sand reflecting a burning heat. We felt low spirited, yet endeavored to cheer one another, by recalling Divine promises.

In the afternoon our boatman, with Robert, left us to go several miles down the coast to a stream which they knew to be there. It appeared from this that they were acquainted with the locality, and we afterwards discovered that they were aware also, that at no great distance to the North of us was a settlement of Rama Indians. This they kept to themselves, telling us they must starve if we remained a day longer, although they were acquainted with the way to the settlement, and knew that there their wants would be supplied.

After a considerable time Robert returned, and said that they had been bathing in a small creek, in an uninteresting place. Presently we saw them returning with cocoanuts, a share of which they offered us as if to make up for their surly behaviour. They had also filled the water jug.—We spent much of our time in reading; occasionally I amused myself in sketching or exploring the coast.—It was fortunate that there were not many mosquitos in the place, else we should have been annoyed beyond endurance, especially at night, from our vicinity to marshy ground.

Towards evening, hearing the men speak of Indians, and making further inquiry, we discovered that a path at some distance off lead to a Rama settlement. The track also led to a neighbouring bluff, hidden from view, and thither the men offered to take us. After walking over a rather marshy spot we came upon solid ground, very rich and luxuriant, on which grew palms and other trees of beautiful appearance. Beds of a delicate moss were spread over the ground, and farther on, the wild ginger grew in profusion around our path. Gradually we ascended until we reached the bluff; which we found bare of trees or bushes, and covered with a thick, coarse grass, amongst which our feet became entangled, and to which the negroes gave the name "*cut- and draw-back*" from its sharp or serrated edge. As we climbed the hill we saw tracks of deer, but were not fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the animals themselves. They are said to abound in the plain which we now saw before us. We had come unexpectedly upon a beautiful look out. A long line of coast was seen stretching directly to the northward, until it gradually made a bend and

terminated in one of the singular bluffs so common to the coast; and which rise suddenly from the plain, and descend abruptly into the sea. The surf was sweeping towards shore in long and graceful curves, for miles. Near where we stood at the foot of the hill we could hear it, lashing the rocks with fury. To the left was the plain referred to above, densely covered with innumerable low palms. A river of considerable size issued into the sea about four miles from us; near its mouth the Indian settlement was said to be. Behind the river the country was more undulating; and in the distant horizen appeared some low mountains.—To the right of Monkey Point we noticed several keys, most of them rising in the form of a cone, one of them especially, Booby Key, is remarkable for its singularly abrupt appearance. It has an altitude of about one-hundred and forty feet above the level of the sea.

As it was too late to visit the Indians, we determined to start on the following morning, having as yet, no hope for a more favorable change of weather. After decending and picking up a few small shells from the strand, we returned to our hut and in a better mood from the prospect of being more actively engaged next day. Committing ourselves in prayer to the Lord we once more sought repose on our couches, after partaking of our evening meal. Leaving the further account for your next—

I subscribe myself Your friend and brother in Christ,

A. A. REINKE.

Not without a deep sense of our obligations to our dear brother A. A. Reinke, for complying with our request, in furnishiug the above detailed account of his adventurous and interesting tour to Mosquitia, we must, most earnestly, beg him to continue the succeeding numbers a little more on the *multum in parvo* plan. Supposing he would take a kind of "hop, skip and jump" to Bluefields—give us some account of the settlers there,—the different tribes of Indians, their manners and customs &c. We should also like some notes of the adventurous trip higher up the river to the Mahogony works &c, but all, if possible, in a more abbreviated style. We fear the long time between the publication of the different numbers of a work of this kind is too great a tax upon the patience of our readers to allow us to go so much in detail.

In Christian love S. and W.

[illegible]

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